

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

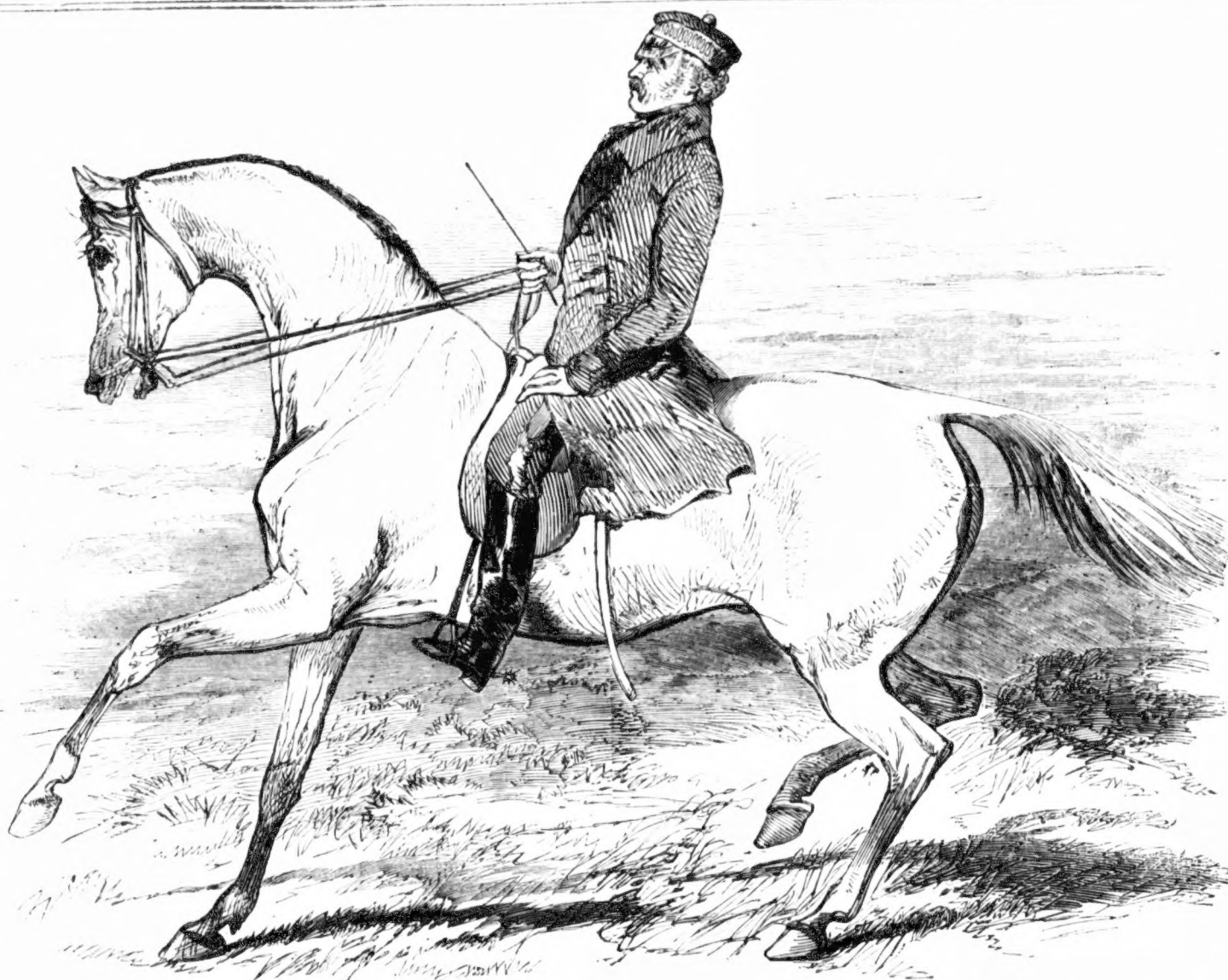
No. X.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

PRICE TWOPENCE.
STAMPED, 3d.



THE 4TH OF AUGUST.—AN OYSTER-WOMAN OF THE LAST CENTURY.—(FROM A PAINTING BY H. MORLAND.)



MAJOR-GENERAL BARNARD, THE NEW CHIEF OF THE STAFF IN THE CRIMEA.—(A SKETCH FROM LIFE TAKEN IN THE CRIMEA.)

GENERAL BARNARD.

GENERAL BARNARD, the subject of the equestrian portrait given here, is an officer of considerable distinction. He was sent out to the Crimea about the gloomy period, when the Duke of Cambridge and Sir De Lacy Evans returned to this country, and placed in charge of a brigade. When Lord Raglan died, and the responsibility of command devolved on General Simpson, Lord Hardinge nominated Major-General Knollys to the vacant post of "Chief of the Staff." The new Commander-in-Chief of the Crimean army—the pupil of the illustrious Napier—telegraphed to the Horse Guards, that he declined the services of Major-General Knollys, and would prefer an officer of experience in the duties, to be selected from the staff already stationed in the Crimea. Major-General Barnard was accordingly appointed. The particular duties of the "Chief of the Staff" consist in waiting every day on the Commander-in-Chief, ascertaining his wishes, receiving his orders, communicating them to the Quartermaster and Adjutant Generals, and seeing that they are duly executed. For their discharge, General Barnard is understood to be well qualified.

THE HOSPITALS IN THE CRIMEA.

OUR army in the Crimea is now becoming reconciled to the hardships of a protracted siege. After our brave fellows have suffered more, personally and relatively, than human speech can describe, they begin to improve on the past winter, and proceed to make prudent arrangements for the future one. In no respect is this more apparent than in the provisions made for the sick and wounded; and in no respect was improvement more needed. The state of the General Hospital, for instance, was, at the close of last year, "horrible and heart-rending." The filth of the place was sickening; even the commonest accessories of a hospital were wanting. There was not the least attention paid to cleanliness, and no efforts put forth to restore the shattered limbs and sinking spirits of the wounded. There was at one time a great lack of medical assistance. In many cases the sick appeared to be tended by the sick, and the dying by the dying. And materially improved as matters now are in this respect, the accounts recently received intimate that the medical men are very much overworked. At one time there was but one medical attendant well enough to wait upon the sick. At that time, his services were required in no fewer than 21 wards.

The situation of the General Hospital, on the hillside of the harbour of Balaklava, is notoriously one of the most unhealthy spots in the place. The site overlooks the Turkish burial-ground, and the spot was formerly used by the English for the same purpose. All the huts, as well as the large buildings represented in our engraving, are devoted to medical purposes. The small tent on the base of the hill to the left, is the place where the dead are deposited before burial. The railway runs along here, on what is called the sick wharf; and, a little to the north of the line, ambulance wagons are represented as being drawn up the road towards the Hospital. The hut in the foreground represents the office of Lieutenant Scott, of the sick wharf.

THE SANITARIUM, or New Castle Hospital, has been erected on a lonely spot at the mouth of Balaklava harbour. The advantages of this position, and the convenience for sea-bathing, promise to render this new Hospital a most valuable addition to the sanitary resources of the army. Timely removal to this site, from the thickly-covered ground of the camps before Sebastopol, in many instances might have speedily restored health, and obviated the necessity of removal to a distance, and more lengthened periods of absence. The new Sanitarium consists of a row of wooden huts of a large size, built on the brow of the hill on which the celebrated Genoese Fort stands. The second of the group of five huts, situated half way up the hill on which the Fort stands, (the ends of which face the spectator, as represented in the engraving), is the one which Miss Nightingale occupied during the month of May last, when she was herself an invalid. In the background, beyond the Castle Hill are the rocks of Cossack Bay, where Admiral Boxer and his nephew were buried. On the left is the Black Sea, with English vessels lying at anchor. They have been frightened out there, in consequence of the disease which is so prevalent inside the harbour. On the right,

on the other side of the Castle Hill, a glimpse of the harbour may be obtained. The foreground is the rocky pathway leading up to the marine camp, which is situated on the brow of the high cliff, whence is to be obtained one of the best bird's-eye views of the south side of the Crimea.

THE TURKISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

OMAR PACHA AND HIS SOLDIERS.

COMMUNICATIONS from Kamara, dated July 24, stated that Omar Pacha had not returned from Constantinople, and that the idea was then gaining ground, that he would not again return to the Crimea. But, nevertheless, he was expected back by the soldiers with great anxiety. When he left, he made a kind of address to the soldiers, in which he told them he was going away for a short time, but that he would be back soon. The soldiers, in that free and off-hand way which characterises the intercourse of high and low in the East, if there is not some dirty interest in question, exclaimed, "Come back soon, or else we will go off too."

THE ENGLISH LIGHT CAVALRY—GRAVES IN VALE OF BAIDAR.

These cavalry are detachments of the 4th Light Dragoons, the 8th and 11th Hussars, and the 17th Lancers, and they have occupied an open place alongside an old Tartar cemetery, near the Woronzow Road, where this latter begins to ascend towards the sea. A little beyond the old cemetery, there are some curious old graves, very likely the burial places of Tartar chiefs. They are of the most primitive construction, and closely resemble those found in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria, with the only difference, that these latter were imbedded in the mounds, while those at Baidar are above ground. Both are formed of four roughly split limestone slabs without any polish or ornament. Three of these slabs enclose the grave from north, east, and south, leaving it open to the west, while the fourth is placed on the others without any cement. Two of these graves are constructed on a kind of platform, surrounded by smaller stones. All these graves are in a row, suggesting the idea of some family burial-ground.

POSITION OF THE FRENCH.—TCHERNAYA.

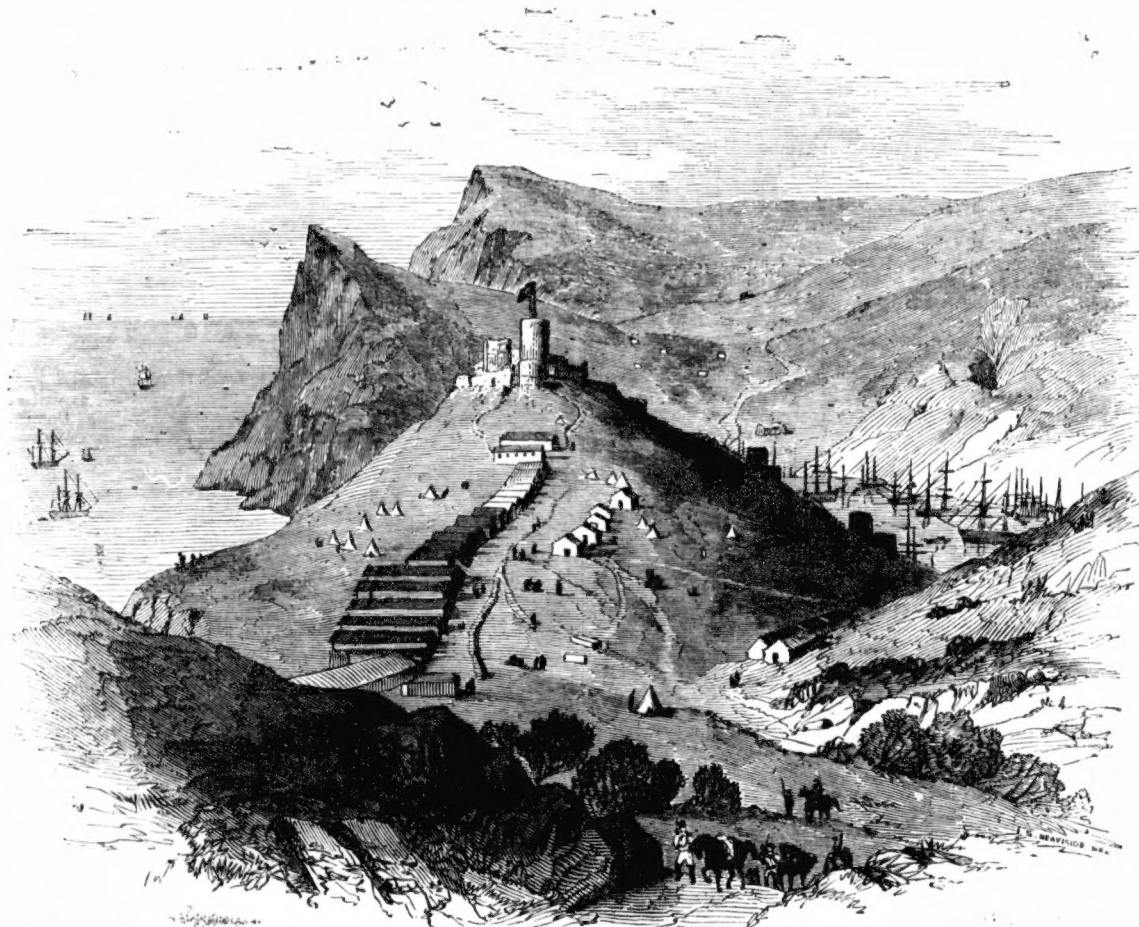
The French have moved on to Tchoulou, near the bridge leading over the Tchernaya. Here this latter bridge forms the boundary of the Turkish camp. It is occupied in its whole length from the spot where it comes out of its native mountains, near the village of Skelir, down to Inkermann. The only exception forms that part of it where, leaving the valley of Baidar, it runs through a precipitous narrow gorge, which defends itself, being only, and that with considerable difficulty, accessible to pedestrians down to Tchergouza, where it leaves this gorge. The Turkish outposts were, until lately, everywhere on the opposite bank of the river; but a slight change has taken place in this respect.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY.

The Russians had, for some time previous to the 24th ult., been seen working on the road leading up to Mackenzie's Farm. In the beginning it looked as if they were fortifying, but it soon became clear that, on the contrary, they were repairing the road, where it had been cut up in order to make it inaccessible to any advancing force. They then came down and repaired likewise the battery which commands the ascent of the road, and which had been destroyed by the French on the occasion of their advance to the Tchernaya. In consequence of this movement of the Russians, the French outposts retired over the bridge of Traktir.

THE TEMPERATURE—SCARCITY OF WATER.

It seems as if the Crimean summer heat, which everybody had been expecting with such dread, had set in. For several days there were 98 degrees in the shade, notwithstanding all possible contrivances used to establish a current of air, and thus to mitigate the heat of the sun. The mornings, up to 11 o'clock, are the most oppressive; about noon the sea breeze springs up and moderates somewhat the heat of the temperature. The nights afford scarcely any relief; except the sudden chill which accompanies the sunset and sunrise, and brings down the thermometer by 10 or 15 degrees in a few minutes, there is scarcely any difference between day and night. The consequence is a nearly uninterrupted Russian bath, with a very moderate allowance of water for an occasional *douche*. The springs and wells in the neighbourhood are very scanty, considering the number of men who expect to be supplied by them. They are besieged from morning to night much closer than Sebastopol, and in greater danger to be soon reduced.



THE NEW SANATORIUM, OR CASTLE HOSPITAL, AT BALACLAVA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY JULIAN PORTCH.)

KERTCH.

The latest news from Kertch is contained in the following extract from a letter dated July 22:—

"The little squadron in the Sea of Azof now amounts to five English bomb or gun-boats and two French steamers of light draught, which are cruising before the unfortunate town of Genitchi and along the Arabat Spit. But we do not know whether they have tried or forced a passage, nor, consequently, whether an attack has been made on the Tchongar bridge.

"We are quiet enough here since our arrival, or rather since we resumed possession. Our footing with the inhabitants grows better every day, and our little garrisons at Yenikale and Fort St. Paul are never disturbed. The latter made a little inroad into the interior on the 18th, that was crowned with complete success. Two companies left the fort, taking a south-western direction. They followed the road leading to Kamiesch-Bournou till they gained the heights, when they left the road and got to Schorubatchi. They climbed on from ridge to ridge, one company in advance as riflemen, till they had advanced nearly to Kop-sarai-min, a village about six leagues from Kertch, where they hoped to find some herds of cattle, which the Russians had compelled the Tartars to drive into the interior; and in fact they did find them browsing in the ravines. The operation succeeded perfectly, in spite of the presence of some small clumps of Cossacks, who contented themselves with looking on. Our men brought back 600 cattle, of which 400 were afterwards paid for by the Commissariat, and the rest restored, as the object was simply to obtain the necessary supply of meat. Particular care was taken to restore the cows, as most valuable to the peasantry. The Tartars have long been wishing to bring their cattle to Kertch market, but did not dare to do it, for fear of compromising themselves with the Russians.

"The fortifications at St. Paul and Yenikale are now finished, having been actively pushed on by the English and French engineers. The Russians may come as soon as they like; they will find we are not disposed to let go our hold as easily as they did.

"The expedition into the Sea of Azof has been the more hazardous that we have had only incorrect charts, with the soundings laid down according to fancy, and therefore full of errors, which the Russians took care not to correct. If the war was to continue, it was necessary beyond everything to set that matter to rights; and, accordingly, one of the best hydrographers we have in the fleet is taking bearings and soundings all along the Strait of Yenikale."

EMBARKATION OF THE 31ST REGIMENT FROM THE ISLAND OF ZANTE.

The island of Zante, known to the ancient Greeks as Zakynthos, and to their descendants as Zakyntho, with the emphasis on the first syllable, is the largest among the Ionian islands, and the most fertile. Readers of Virgil will remember one line devoted to it, in which the Latin poet, stealing as usual from Homer, says:—

"Jam medio fluctu apparet nemorosa Zacynthus."

This characteristic has not changed since the days of the *Æneid*: the reign of Nature is safer from the encroachments of Time than the reign of Art. Many travellers, while allowing that the island is covered with brushwood and olive groves, state that, owing to the absence of large timber, the epithet of "woody" can no longer be applied to it. But any one merely seeing the island from the sea, would notice the "vine clad hills" and "humbler groves," which Mr. Wright speaks of in his *Horæ Ionica*, and without marking the lack of lofty trees, might characterise Zante as "nemorosa," with the Latin bard. The island is six leagues in length, four in breadth, and 15 in circumference. It is subject to frequent shocks of earthquakes. Till 1852, it produced annually about 60,000 cwt. of grapes, but during the last three years, the currant crops have almost totally failed. Its other products are honey and oil, and 40,000 barrels of salt are annually produced. The bituminous wells, that lie near the South extremity of the island, yield 100 barrels of pitch yearly, the pitch being extracted by boughs of myrtle tied to a pole, as was the custom in the days of Herodotus. The currants are chiefly exported, England being the receiver of no inconsiderable portion. Dr. Chandler gives the following account of their treatment: "When dried by the sun and air, they are transported to the city on horses and mules, guarded by armed peasants; and poured down a hole into magazines, where they cake together. When about to be shipped, the fruit is dug up by iron crows, and stamped into casks by men with bare legs and feet. In the ships it sweats, and often fills the vessel with a stench scarcely tolerable. The islanders believe it is purchased to be used in dyeing, and in general are ignorant of the many dishes of which currants are an ingredient." Zante wine possesses a powerful body, and speedily produces intoxication. It is superior to any wine manufactured at the other islands of the Ionian group.

A casual passer-by would notice, that the English residents in Zante are



HOSPITAL AND THE QUARTERS OF THE MEDICAL STAFF, BALACLAVA HARBOUR.—(FROM A SKETCH BY JULIAN PORTCH.)

very few in number. The town contains about 20,000 inhabitants. There is no Protestant place of worship in it, so that any who wish to have baptisms, or any other rites performed, must cross to Cephalonia, where a military chaplain resides. Zante possesses a Roman Catholic church and bishop, neither of which are incommoded by any great number of worshippers. The town is regularly built, in the Italian style, sweeping in a curve along the shore of the bay. The following beautiful sonnet "To Zante," we extract from "Edgar Poe's Poetical Works,"—

"Fair Isle, that from the fairest of all flowers
Thy gentlest of all gentle names dost take!
How many memories of what radiant hours,
At sight of thee and thine at once awake!
How many scenes of what departed bliss;
How many thoughts of what entombed hopes;
How many visions of a maiden, that is
No more—no more upon thy verdant slopes!
No more! alas! that magical sad sound
Transforming all! Thy charms shall please no more,
Thy memory no more! accursed ground
Henceforth I hold thy flower-enamelled shore,
O, hyacinthine isle! O, purple Zante!
'Isola d'oro! Fior di Levante!'"

Our engraving represents the embarkation of the 31st Regiment, from the mole at Zante, on board the steamer *Canadian*, about to proceed to the

Seat of War. This Regiment had been stationed at Zante since 1853, during which time it had ingratiated itself with the inhabitants, by its exemplary conduct and its liberality towards the poorer classes who suffered severely from the constant failure of the currant crops. The privates were in the habit of distributing the plentiful remains of their meals among the labouring classes. A correspondent writes to inform us, that in no part of her Majesty's dominions does there exist a more enthusiastic feeling in favour of the noble cause for which Great Britain and her Allies are now contending, and that the inhabitants of Zante will watch anxiously the career of the 31st Regiment on the field of battle, having great reason to bewail the departure of such kind benefactors.

THE NEW CANNON.—Cannons of the invention of Colonel Cavalli, of the Artillery, of terrible power, have just been sent to the Crimea. The cannon is rifled, and is of an unusually long range. The ball, which is of large calibre, is of conical form, and has a point in steel; it is, besides, made hollow, in order to be filled with powder, and it is supplied with a percussion cap to light the powder. There are few obstacles which can resist the steel point of this ball, and any objects that it meets with causes the percussion cap to go off, and the projectile to burst into fragments.



EMBARKATION OF THE 31ST REGIMENT AT ZANTE FOR THE CRIMEA.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE intelligence from off Cronstadt extends from July 24 to 28. It states that the earnest attention of the English and French flag officers is now being directed towards Sweaborg, the next important position of the enemy in the Gulf of Finland, with the view of commencing active operations in that quarter. It is said that in the course of a few days the whole of the ships at present off Nargen will remove from that anchorage and take up a position near Sweaborg, land the mortars and heavy guns on one of the small islands, and open fire on the town of Helsingfors and the batteries which defend it. To share in this enterprise is the most earnest desire of every officer and seaman in the ships under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baynes.

The blockade of every place in the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, is most rigidly enforced, and the coasting trade is effectually stopped. In the vicinity of Wyborg, the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne* are harassing the enemy to a great extent. Four gun-boats were despatched a few days since to that quarter to assist in the demolition of the defences of that place, where important results may be expected to occur within a short period.

The steam transport *Coltingham* was appointed to sail on July 28, on her homeward voyage. She takes to England invalids, supernumeraries, returned stores, and the ships' letter bags; also the overland mail, for transmission from Nargen to Dantzic. The letters which have been forwarded from Cronstadt for two weeks successively did not reach Nargen until after the steamer for Dantzic had been despatched. The large number of officers and seamen serving in the fleet off Cronstadt feel it a hardship, that during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief they are deprived of the regular weekly communication with their relatives and connections at home, and which, without detriment to the service, might easily have been afforded them, had a small steamer been placed at the disposal of Rear-Admiral Baynes for that purpose.

The news from Nargen states that on July 25th, at noon, the *Locust* and *Hawke* joined the fleet from Barosund. A short time back, the *Arrogant* destroyed an unfinished fort and some barracks on the island of Kotka near Wyborg; since then it is said that another large barrack was situated on the northern part of the island, capacious enough to accommodate 4,000 men, and that there was a large fort of 28 guns and some more barracks, on the military road between Helsingfors and Wyborg, and though it could not be seen from the ships, on account of the trees, it was within range of their guns. On July 25th, the *Cossack*, towing the *Rocket* and *Prompt* mortar vessels, and the *Magicienne*, towing the *Blazer* and *Pickle*, were sent to assist the *Arrogant* and one or two gun-boats she had with her, in destroying the places. On going round the island in search of the barracks, they discovered the troops leaving them and marching over a bridge to the main land. The *Cossack* was then placed to destroy the bridge and prevent the troops returning. Our men then landed and set fire to the buildings, the flames spread to the village, and both were reduced to ashes; but the church, which was a very pretty one, was not touched, and remains standing alone among the ruins around it. On looking for the fort, they found it situate about four miles inland, and completely safe from their guns.

On July 24, the ships were rapidly flocking in from all parts to swell the number of pennants at Nargen. A few days before, they, together with the *Dragon* and a French gun-boat, endeavoured to get near enough to a fortified place called Borko, about 18 miles east of Helsingfors, to destroy it, but they could only get within four miles of it. In doing that the *Gleaner* got aground, and was hauled off by the French boat, who almost immediately ran on hard and fast herself; the *Gleaner* in her turn took to tugging, but without stirring her friend for some time, but at last managed to get her off.

On the 27th her Majesty's ship *Centaur* arrived here from England. 29th, *Edinburgh* arrived from Cronstadt, with seven gun-boats; *Magicienne* arrived with four mortar vessels; *Eolus* arrived with powder, shot, and shell from England. 30th, the gun-boats have each been getting in a 68 pounder gun from the block ships here.

It is generally understood that the fleet will soon proceed to bombard Helsingfors.

DESTRUCTION OF BARRACKS, MAGAZINES, AND STORES AT KOTKA.

A despatch reached the Admiralty on Tuesday last, from Rear-Admiral Dundas, with an enclosure from Captain Yelverton, stating that the latter had succeeded in completing the destruction of buildings and military stores to a considerable extent on the island of Kotka.

The following is an extract from Captain Yelverton's despatch, dated off the mouth of the Kymene, July 28:—

"I anchored the mortar vessels out of range, and leaving two gun-boats to look after them, I proceeded with the rest of the vessels to the westward of Kotka, for the purpose of destroying the bridge, so as to cut off the retreat of the garrison, and prevent their receiving reinforcements from the mainland.

"As soon as all the vessels had anchored, so as to command the great military road leading from the fort of Hogfors Holm, and also the channel dividing the island from the main, I landed all the marines under command of Captain S. N. Lowder, R.M., with Lieutenant Geo. D. Dowell, R.M.A., and Lieutenants H. C. Mudge and P. R. Holmes, R.M., who took possession without being opposed, as the garrison (no doubt apprised of our coming by the telegraphs along the coast) had very recently evacuated, leaving behind them a large amount of military stores, which have since been burnt.

"Owing to a change of wind to the eastward, the village unfortunately caught fire from some government buildings, and I fear much injury was done to it.

"It is, however, a source of congratulation to be able to add that the fine church on the island sustained no damage whatever, owing to the precautions that were immediately taken to save it."

THE HANGO AFFAIR—LIEUT. GENESTE'S ACCOUNT.

THE LIBERATION OF THE PRISONERS REFUSED.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the 28th July, publishes the correspondence between Rear-Admiral Dundas and Prince Dolgorouky respecting this abominable affair. The following is the most important portion of Admiral Dundas's letter, dated July 4:—

"Having now received precise orders from her Britannic Majesty, authorising me to demand the liberation of the prisoners in question, I thought I should better attain the object of my instructions by a direct appeal to your Excellency, and, after the letter which I addressed to you on the 28th ult., I take the liberty of enclosing for your examination an extract from the instructions I have since received from the Lords of the Admiralty.

"I must, however, add, as a complement to the remarks of the Lords of the Admiralty concerning what passed in the Straits of Kertch, that I have made it my duty to inquire into the facts quoted by General de Berg, said to have taken place in the vicinity of Twannine, and I am able to deny in the most peremptory manner that the boats of any vessel of her Britannic Majesty in the said locality made use of or abused a flag of truce.

"I ask permission, at the same time, to take advantage of this opportunity to transmit to General de Berg my thanks for the care which he assures me has been bestowed upon the prisoners since their capture, and I cannot persuade myself that the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias will persist in keeping prisoners men captured in the mission of liberating Russian prisoners; such a detention can only serve to embitter still more the sentiments of animosity which a state of war may naturally produce, but which it is the duty of every civilised nation to mitigate by every means in its power."

Prince Dolgorouky, in a long letter bearing date July 12, replies to Admiral Dundas. The following are the alleged reasons for refusing the liberation of Lieutenant Geneste:—

"An armed boat is directed, in time of war, towards the landing-place at Hango Udde. The officer in command of it lands, without having asked, waited for, or obtained, the preliminary permission. He puts on shore 5 captive Finlanders, whom he sets free. If such was the object of his mission, it was accomplished. . . . He leaves his boat, and advances on hostile ground. He is not alone; he is accompanied by a number of his crew. With what intention? His object was, he says, to communicate with the people, to speak with the man on duty at the telegraph, to purchase, if possible, provisions. All this does not come under a regular flag of truce. An official message is sent from one military authority to another. It is neither addressed to the people nor to a telegraph official. Whatever was the object of the expedition of Lieutenant Geneste on Russian territory, and I will abstain from describing its object, it was neither regular nor avowed; this is evident.

"After having left his boat at his own risk and peril, that officer falls into an ambushade; he does not expect it, having only seen 2 or 3 women on the shore. By his want of foresight he is surprised by a force superior in numbers. Then to insure his safety he claims the privilege of a flag of truce. Had he the right to do so? Had he taken the necessary precautions to be recognised in that character before he landed on hostile ground? Nothing of the sort. Surrounded on every side, he surrenders a prisoner of war. Dr. Easton, Mr. Sullivan, and his crew, share his fate.

"Mentime the men who had remained in the boat, throw overboard the gun with which the boat was armed. 300 cartridges are seized, 400 caps, and 2 incendiary tubes, with their matches. Among the muskets taken by our men many of them gave proof that they had recently been fired.

"Lieutenant Geneste, by his own fault, de facto and de jure, fell into our power. The crew he commanded shared his fate. We have only to regret the loss of 6 men, whose lives he exposed by his adventurous enterprise, which nothing justified, unless it was his hope to carry it out with impunity.

"Yet there must be some limit to the stratagems of war. If this were not so, everything might be thought allowed under the abusive protection of a flag of truce.

"For our part, we wish to respect it, and see it respected as legally recognised by law in times of war. This is why we cannot consent, under existing circumstances, to exempt Lieutenant Geneste from the captivity he himself incurred, and which the crew under his orders have to share.

"I have the honour, M. l'Amiral, to request you to make this decision known to the Government of her Britannic Majesty.

The following is Lieutenant Geneste's letter:—

"Sir,—In obedience to your order, on Monday, the 5th of June, I proceeded to the landing-place at Hango Head in the cutter, carrying a flag of truce, in order to land Russian prisoners and communicate with the officer at the telegraph station. We arrived at the pier, and no person being visible on the shore, except two or three women standing near the houses, I landed the Russian prisoners, and, in company with them and Dr. Easton, proceeded towards the houses to communicate with the people, and with the officer of the telegraph. The three stewards also accompanied us, in order, if possible, to purchase fresh provisions. But all the boat's crew were left in the boat, with strict orders not to land, as you had directed. We also carried with us a white flag of truce on a boarding-pike, Lorton, the midshipman's steward, carrying it beside me. We had only proceeded about 50 yards from the boat, when suddenly Russian soldiers (who had lain concealed behind the rocks and houses, and of whose vicinity we were completely ignorant) rose and fired on us and the boat from all sides. Taking the white flag from the steward Lorton, who was shot down by my side, I endeavoured with it in my hand to prevent the soldiers from firing at the boat, and so called the attention of their officer, who came near me, to it. However, I regret to state that the firing did not cease till many of our people had been hit. As we were completely surrounded by soldiers, it was impossible to effect our escape, the soldiers being within a few yards of the boat on every side, and seeing the inability of making any resistance, not having a loaded musket in the boat, and the greater number of our small boat's crew of 11 men being killed and wounded by the first fire of the enemy, not a shot was fired on our side. We were all seized by the soldiers, taken to the houses, and without a moment's delay placed in carriages, which appeared to me to be ready for us, and transported to Ekness, where we arrived the same afternoon. I regret to have to state that we have lost 6 of our men killed, and 4 have been wounded badly, nearly all the others having slight scratches. One Finnish captain was also killed, and two Russian captains wounded. The wounded men were carried to Ekness, and placed in hospital there. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded. The fate of several of the killed I know only by the Russian report, as we were hurried away too quickly from the scene of action to ascertain it for ourselves; but I fear their report is too true, as we have six men missing, and they report seven dead bodies at Hango Head, which would be correct with our six men and the old Finnish captain, whom we saw shot down and bayoneted. We remained at Ekness during Tuesday, and on Wednesday Mr. Sullivan, myself, and the four unwounded men were removed to this place, leaving the four wounded men at Ekness, with Dr. Easton to attend them. The wounded men were all doing well when we left Ekness. One of them, Gliddon, had to undergo amputation of his right arm, near the shoulder, which had been successfully performed. Since our arrival at Ekness we have received every attention and kindness from the Russian General and officers that our position would admit of. The wounded men have been treated with the greatest care and consideration. I requested General Moller, the officer commanding at Ekness, to send a boat on the day following this unfortunate affair, to the ship, with a flag of truce, to inform you what had happened, but he declared it to be impossible. I do not know how this letter will reach you, but the General will forward it by the first opportunity. As we were taken prisoners under a flag of truce, I presume we shall be shortly released, but am at present in perfect ignorance of their intentions with respect to us. I send this letter open and unsealed.—I am, &c.,

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"To Captain Fanshawe, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

"TO CAPTAIN FANSHAW, H.M.S. *Cossack*."

"LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant."

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

GENERAL BEATSON.

Lord PANMUE contradicted the report of General Beatson having been assassinated; and stated that the recruiting for the Foreign Legion had been successfully pursued, at Heligoland, as now to number 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry.

TURKISH LOAN BILL.

Lord CLARENDON moved the second reading of this bill, and stated the reasons which had induced the Allied Governments to have recourse to this mode of assisting Turkey rather than by granting her subsidy.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said that more than fifteen months ago he had privately suggested to the Duke of Newcastle the absolute necessity of affording pecuniary assistance to Turkey. With regard to the form in which that assistance should be rendered, he was rather inclined to the system of subsidies, because it would enable Turkey at once to bring into the field an imposing military force without hampering her resources for the future. There was also this objection to a guaranteed loan, that it contemplated the continuance of the arrangement under which it originated for a lengthened period; and, considering the number of Governments which had arisen of late years in France, it was impossible not to apprehend that there might not always be the present conformity of views between the two nations with regard to the loan. The Noble Earl then diverged into the consideration of the political consequences of the defection of Austria; and then turned to the slackness of recruiting and the conduct of the war, which, in his opinion, was much impeded by the changes which had been made in the War Department. He concluded by expressing his apprehension that the military reputation of the country would be perilled by the incapacity of those who directed the movements of the army.

Lord PANMUE replied to several portions of the Earl of Ellenborough's speech, and denied that the position of the army, either at home or abroad, was such as to justify the observations of the Noble Lord.

The bill was then read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.

Sir C. WOOD, in answer to Colonel Dunne, stated that there was great objection to allow Marine officers to join the Turkish contingent, because they might be wanted by their own Government for active service.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

Sir C. WOOD (in reply to Mr. M. Gibson, who complained that the instructions given to our commanders in the Baltic to destroy Russian vessels too small to be worth sending home, was giving them the power of deciding whether these vessels really belonged to the enemy) stated, that the orders given were "to take and destroy" small vessels, however, were often allowed to pass. The question of property must be left to the judgment of the commanders.

THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. LATO, in a long speech, brought under the notice of the House the objects and policy of the war, and moved for the correspondence with the French Government relative to the last propositions of Austria.

Sir G. GREY objected to the form of the motion, for papers of which the Government were compelled to resist the production, and said that the reasons which had influenced the Allies in the rejection of the proposal were fully known to the public. The papers were of a private and confidential nature, and their production would materially embarrass the future communications of the Allies.

Mr. GLADSTONE contrasted the peaceful professions and ill-defined objects of the Ministers with the gigantic sacrifices which they were demanding from the country. He declaimed against the rejection of a proposal recommended by authorities so high, contending that such rejection was due in the first place to our own Cabinet; and, advertising again to the false impressions under which the question was first debated, placed from all these circumstances the individual responsibility of the continuation of the war on the heads of the Ministry. He admitted the merit of Lord Clarendon's despatches, but regretted the total absence from them of any real desire for peace. Detailing the various plans of pacification, and repeating that the second Russian plan offered good chances of peace, he proceeded to argue in favour of the last proposals, which, he said, it was unfair to characterise as Austrian, and which, supported by all the Plenipotentiaries, themselves Ministers of high rank in their respective countries, was entitled to better consideration than that they had received. No treaty would be efficient which would not command the approval of Europe, without the union of which no real check could be imposed upon Russia; and yet the European combination was broken for a stipulation of secondary importance. He feared that the result would be a wider breach with Austria, of which the consequences—especially in the occupation of the Principalities—no one could foresee. He asserted, that in France itself the enthusiasm for the war, if it existed, would ere long be cooled for financial reasons, while there was no reason to count upon the exhaustion or disheartening of Russia, many instances of the spirit of whose population he quoted. He concluded by vindicating his present peace opinions, after having sanctioned the war, and pointed out the danger of continuing a gigantic contest for small differences, whereby we were exposed to have new and perilous objects forced upon us. He believed, that in endeavouring to recall the Government from that course of policy they were now pursuing, he was discharging his duty as a patriot, a faithful representative of the people, and a loyal subject of the Queen.

Mr. LAYARD said the questions of limitation and counterpoise had been amply discussed, and he arose principally to draw attention to one point, which had not been touched upon—namely, the Danubian Principalities, the position of which, he said, had been misunderstood in the arrangement under the first basis, which had given an advantage to Russia. He reviewed the military operations in relation to the Principalities and Asia Minor, and passed some severe strictures upon the arrangements connected with our army in the Crimea, in which, he said, there was no improvement, and without it he foresaw only a repetition of the disasters of last year. He inveighed against the speech of Mr. Gladstone—a member of the Cabinet which had begun the war—which was calculated, he said, to damage our cause, to stimulate Russia, and to render peace more difficult and remote.

Mr. CORDEN called Sir William Molesworth to account for his speech on the hustings at Southwark, whom he taxed with gross dereliction of his former principles and professions.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH would not retract the sentiments he had uttered, and which the conduct of the peace party in uniting with others to surprise the Government at such a juncture fairly deserved.

Sir J. GRAHAM entered into some explanation to disprove the assertion that there had been a combination of parties to surprise the Government, and called on Sir W. Molesworth to retract his assertion.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH had only used the words to express his impression of the attack upon the Government.

Mr. K. PHILLIMORE and Mr. WALPOLE expressed great indignation at the abusive language of the Right Hon. Baronet, and Mr. GLADSTONE demanded a further explanation.

Lord PALMERSTON declared that his own impression of a combination had been precisely the same, and thought his Right Hon. Friend justified in stating his opinions.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH was ready to believe, upon the professions made, that there was no preconcerted combination.

Mr. DISRAELI was astonished that Lord Palmerston should have defended his colleague on a verbal quibble rather than by advising a frank apology.

The House then adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

Earl GRANVILLE supported the resolution, and said that with respect to the question of suspending the resolution of the House, nothing would induce him to support such a proposition but the conviction of its necessity. The question of urgency was however one of degree, and it was open to every one of their Lordships to form his judgment on that point.

After some conversation, in which the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Harwicke, Lord St. Leonards, the Earl of Harrowby, and Lord Congleton took part, Their Lordships divided on the Marquis of Clanricarde's resolution to suspend their Lordships standing order—For the resolution, contents, 25; non-contents, 16; majority for the resolution, 9.

TURKISH LOAN BILL.

On going into committee, Lord St. LEONARDS observed, that no one who admitted the war to be just and necessary, no one who believed it was not as yet in the power of her Majesty's Government to make a safe and honourable peace, would be disposed to refuse to Turkey whatever pecuniary assistance she might stand in need of. After entering into the question of the Vienna negotiations, he said he did not understand how any person who had advocated the war at its commencement, should be found to argue in favour of its conclusion at the present juncture. Referring to the Turkish treaty, he said it appeared to him that from the uncertainty of the translation of the treaty, the Queen of Great Britain was jointly and severally liable for the amount of the loan, while the Emperor of France was only jointly liable. He had objections to the form in which this assistance had been rendered to Turkey, and without having the least doubt of the good faith of the French Government, he should have preferred a direct subsidy administered under the control of her Majesty's Government, equipping and maintaining the Turkish army in a state of efficiency.

The Earl of CLARENDON, after complimenting the Noble and Learned Lord on the good spirit in which his remarks had been made, said he was far from thinking that a subsidy might not have been an effective mode of proceeding. He was also far from saying that if the war lasted long, her Majesty's Government might not be compelled to resort to that system which had become so repugnant to the people of this country. But it was neither the bill nor the convention, but the bonds which would be issued, which would give to the creditor the real security and the power to enforce the payment of the guarantee. Those bonds would recite the English and French laws which gave effect to the guarantee, and would strictly define the responsibility of the two Governments.

After a few remarks from the Lord Chancellor, the bill passed through committee.

Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL.

Mr. THOMAS CHAMBERS moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months. He opposed the measure as a subversion of the principles of the constitution, and especially of the time-honoured institution of trial by jury. If this bill passed, the rural population of the country would be placed hopelessly in the hands of the police, and the country magistrates would no longer be considered as the friends, benefactors, and protectors of the poor, but as agents for their punishment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the bill, which, he said, made no inroad upon the constitution. It would prove a great saving of expense, and often of punishment to the criminals themselves, who would be tried at once and summarily, instead of being detained in prison till the quarter-sessions came round. The bill had come down from the Lords, and was recommended by Lord Brougham and the Lord Chief Justice of England.

The amendment was then negatived without a division.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that, on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, he would call attention to the occupation of Italy by foreign troops.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

Lord PALMERSTON withdrew the Cambridge University Reform Bill, and the order for the second reading was discharged.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the committee on the Charitable Trusts Bill, explained its object to be, first, to give the existing Charity Commissioners jurisdiction over charities with incomes under £30, instead of those under £10, as at present; and, further, to extend their powers from mere advice into regulation and control. He apologised for the delay in bringing the measure forward, which, he said, he could not avoid.

Mr. KNIGHT moved that the bill be committed that day three months. He objected to the late period of the session at which the measure was introduced, and moreover to the enormous powers which this bill gave the commissioners, and which, he said, would effectually prevent any respectable man from ever again becoming trustee of a charity.

Dr. MICHELL complained that the powers of the commissioners, as proposed in this bill, far from being too large, were not large enough. He proposed to place all charities with incomes under £550 a year under the control of the commissioners.

Sir GEORGE GREY hoped that, now the bill was discussed, they would go into committee, and effect such amendments as might be thought proper.

Mr. CAIRNS would not grudge even extended powers being granted to the commissioners, but then they should be conferred as part of a well-considered scheme, with care taken that they were exercised in public. He recommended that this bill should be withdrawn, and that a new bill with more extended powers should be introduced next year, when there would be more time to consider it.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended that the late period of the session was, in his opinion, the strongest reason that could be urged for the House to endeavour, by passing this measure, to redeem the precious time that had already been wasted by all parties in the House. He defended the private sittings of the commissioners on the ground that their functions were administrative and not judicial, where publicity, therefore, would be a hindrance instead of a help. He replied to the objections on matters of detail, and contended that even if they were well founded, they were such as could properly be remedied in committee.

Mr. HENLEY repeated some of the objections urged by previous speakers against the privacy in which the commissioners were to exercise their functions.

Sir Wm. HEATCOTE and Mr. MALINS urged the Government to give up the judicial powers conferred upon the commissioners in this bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reluctantly agreed to this suggestion, on which Mr. KNIGHT allowed his motion to be negatived without a division, and the House went into committee on the bill, and proceeded to the 22nd clause, when the CHAIRMAN reported progress, to sit again next day at twelve.

DESPATCH OF BUSINESS (COURT OF CHANCERY) BILL.

On the motion for going into committee, Mr. HADFIELD moved the adjournment of the House. After some discussion, the committee was postponed.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) ACT CONTINUANCE BILL.

The order of the day for going into committee on this bill having been read, Mr. BOWYER objected to the measure as unconstitutional and unnecessary. Ireland was now perfectly tranquil, and her people loyal. He should move that it be committed that day three months.

Mr. I. BUTT thought that there were many provisions in the bill which might safely be dispensed with, but, at the same time, after the experiment of 1846, he should urge upon the House the expediency of passing the bill.

After some discussion, the amendment was lost by 39 to 15, and the House went into committee.

After a long discussion on the clauses, the committee was counted, and, there being only 37 members present, the House adjourned at five minutes past three o'clock.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved that this measure having been passed by the House of Commons, and as great inconvenience was being experienced from the suspension of many undertakings of great importance, the circumstances rendered legislation of such urgency as to make its immediate consideration necessary.

Lord REDFERN considered that no case of urgency had been made out which would justify their Lordships in agreeing to the second reading.

Earl GRANVILLE did not think that any objection would have been made to the course which the Government proposed to take that night.

Earl GREY was greatly astonished when he heard that Government had given notice of their intention to propose the motion which had just been moved. It was clear that the bill had received a very imperfect and a most hasty consideration in the other House of Parliament.

After a lengthened discussion, their Lordships divided, on the motion for suspending the standing order—Contents, 38; Non-contents, 14; majority for the motion, 24.

The standing order was accordingly suspended, and the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FINANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

On the order for the third reading of the Exchequer Bills (£7,000,000) Bill, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said he was not satisfied of the absolute necessity of this addition to the unfunded debt, and required some explanation upon that point.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the unfunded debt, if increased to the whole extent proposed, would not equal its amount during and since the late war.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

On the order for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL, in a long and discursive speech, called attention to a multitude of topics connected with the management and prospects of the war, and to the condition of the different countries of Europe as modified by the issues of the pending contest. He then adverted to the state of Turkey, criticising the arrangements of the new loan to the Porte, and passed on to notice the conduct of Sardeña, whose gallant co-operation in the war he applauded, though expressing some apprehension that the resources of that state would be dangerously exhausted by her exertions in the cause. He then proceeded to speak of the condition of Italy, and concluded by saying that the joint intervention of England, France, and Austria, ought to be employed to place the Government of the Papal States on a sounder footing.

Mr. WILKINSON thought that this was a subject which could hardly be pressed upon the Government at present.

Lord PALMERSTON, after eulogising the constitutional conduct of Sardeña, referred to the contrast presented in the Roman States and Naples. Foreign influence in all States was fatal to their well-being. Foreign influence obtained by arms was still worse; and in Italy, unluckily, both were in full sway. It was vain to deny that Naples was under the influence of Russia. He stated that the English and French Cabinets were united in the wish to improve the condition of that country, and to facilitate its amelioration and independence.

Mr. HENLEY said he could not see why the subject was introduced at all. It seemed only to be intended as the introduction of another apple of discord, embarrassing the Government at a time when they had enough on their hands to carry on the war.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOSPITALS IN THE EAST.

Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to Mr. Stafford, said the health of the army was better than it had been expected it would be at this season of the year; nevertheless, measures had been taken for the preparation of sufficient hospital accommodation, in the event of the army having to pass another winter in the Crimea.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. V. SMITH explained the financial condition of our Indian empire at the opening of the present year. The ultimate result of the revenue returns from the several provinces showed a gross income of £20,351,239, leaving a surplus of £421,237 beyond the expenditure.

Mr. BAIGHT said, the Indian Government had practically deceived the public and defrauded its creditors.

Sir J. W. HOGG, referring to the statement that torture had been employed in India as an instrument for the collection of the revenue, vindicated the civil servants of the Company from complicity in that crime. He could not deny the existence of the practice altogether, but declared that it was unknown among the class of European employees, and was diligently suppressed and punished when discovered by the superior functionaries in the service.

The subsequent part of the discussion referred almost exclusively to this question. The resolutions were ultimately put and agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BURIALS BILL.

Lord EBRINGTON, referring to the diversity of arrangements of different bishops respecting the consecration of burial grounds, moved the addition of a clause, which, when carried to a division, was negatived by a majority of 29 to 26—3. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL.

This Bill was also read a third time and passed, several amendments and additional clauses having been successively proposed and negatived amidst a miscellaneous conversation.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

The Crime and Outrage Act Continuance Bill was passed through committee, Mr. HORSMAN agreeing to fix July 1, instead of August 31, 1856, as the date when the Act should expire.

The House then went into committee on the Despatch of Business (Court of Chancery) Bill, but the chairman was immediately ordered to report progress, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

Lord ST. LEONARDS proposed that the Bill should be referred to a select committee. The motion was supported by Lords Campbell, Grey, Montague, and Redesdale, but opposed by Lords Granville and Stanley. Upon a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 28 to 11, and their Lordships in spite of further remonstrance, went into committee upon the Bill, and ultimately with some amendments, which were accepted by the Government, passed it through that stage.

The third reading of the Bill was fixed for Monday next, and their Lordships then adjourned at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

PGOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW WRITS.

New writs were ordered to be issued on the motion of Mr. HATYER for Kidderminster, Kilmarnock, and Hertford, in the room of Mr. Lowe, the Hon. Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Cowper, who had respectively accepted office as Vice President of the Board of Trade, President of the Poor-law Board, and President of the Board of Health.

The Charitable Trusts Bill, Union of Contiguous Benefices Bill, Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill, were each read a third time and passed.

LEASES AND SALES OF SETTLED ESTATES BILL.

Mr. WHITESIDE objected to the 20th clause, which was intended to exclude Sir T. M. Wilson from the benefit of the measure, on the ground of his alleged wish to enclose Hampstead Heath. The land, however, on which Sir T. M. Wilson wished to build was a mile and a half from the heath.

Mr. FOSTER lived in the neighbourhood of Hampstead, and was aware that a strong belief prevailed among the inhabitants that the heath would be built upon, if Sir T. M. Wilson were allowed to avail himself of the provisions of this Bill.

After considerable debate, the opponents of the clause persisting in their antagonism, the Solicitor-General withdrew the Bill altogether.

DESPATCH OF BUSINESS (COURT OF CHANCERY) BILL.

The consideration of this Bill was resumed, and some progress made with the clauses of the measure, when the House suspended its sittings until 6 o'clock.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE COLONIES.

Mr. WILSON said that some of the existing arrangements respecting the conveyance of newspapers by post having been found inconvenient, the Treasury, at the request of the Postmaster-General, had consented to allow unstamped journals to pass free to the colonies and foreign countries with the addition of a single postage label. No change, he added, was to be made in the regulations respecting the inland conveyance of newspapers.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Captain SCOBELL contended that promotion in this branch of the public service depended almost solely upon political or family influence. He, therefore, proposed a select committee to inquire into the government of the navy relating to the lists of officers, patronage, promotion, and the efficiency of the service in all the grades belonging to it.

Sir C. WOOD declined entering fully into the question at a period when it was impossible it could be satisfactorily discussed. Every recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry of 1818, with one exception, had been carried into effect. He said it was impossible to avoid charges of favouritism when the principle of seniority was departed from, or of neglect of merit when it was adhered to.

Admiral WALCOTT suggested that the Board of Admiralty should be constituted advisers of their political chief in all matters relating to employment, promotion, and decorations of honour.

At a quarter to 11 o'clock, the House was counted, and 34 members only being present, an adjournment took place.

LATEST NEWS.

INTELLIGENCE from Constantinople of the 30th ult., states that Kars is more closely invested, and is provisioned for only 21 days. Sherif Pacha abandoned his stores and provisions to the Russians, on the road between Kars and Erzeroum.

Omer Pacha is declared commander of the Sultan's forces in Asia.

TRIESTE, Thursday.—The Allies are demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the wishes of the Circassians, who are, however, unable to oppose the fleet.

General Vivian has gone to the Black Sea, to choose a landing-place for troops somewhere near Batoum.

LATEST MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday, a very moderate money business was transacted in the Consol Market, yet prices were well supported. The Three per Cents for money were 91. There was rather more firmness in the Corn trade, but no change took place in the quotations. Most of the Colonial Markets were flat, and prices showed a tendency to give way.

ROYAL VISIT TO HASLAR HOSPITAL.

On Saturday afternoon, the 4th inst., the *Fairy* embarked her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and Prince Alfred, soon after three o'clock, and left with them for Gosport. Her Majesty left the *Fairy* off Blackhouse Fort, and was steered in the yacht's barge to the jetty of the hospital, where the carriage of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane was in attendance to convey her to the hospital. The Queen and the Prince walked through the square to the patients' walk beyond the chapel, returned, and entered the medical wards.

After inspecting these, the Royal party entered the surgical wards. Her Majesty manifested the greatest solicitude for the comfort of the sick and wounded seamen and marines, and addressed in the most familiar and feeling manner the maimed victims of the war, of whom there are at present several deplorable cases. On leaving, her Majesty looked over the spacious grounds of the hospital, which command the best views of Portsmouth, Spithead, and the Solent. After an hour spent in her benevolent errand, her Majesty left the hospital as she came, and returned to the *Fairy*, in which she re-embarked for Osborne. This was the Queen's first visit to the great naval hospital of Haslar; it was no formal visit, but one of most worthy interest. The evident desire for information displayed both by the Queen and her Royal Consort, as well as the kind manner in which that desire was conveyed, were remarked by all present.

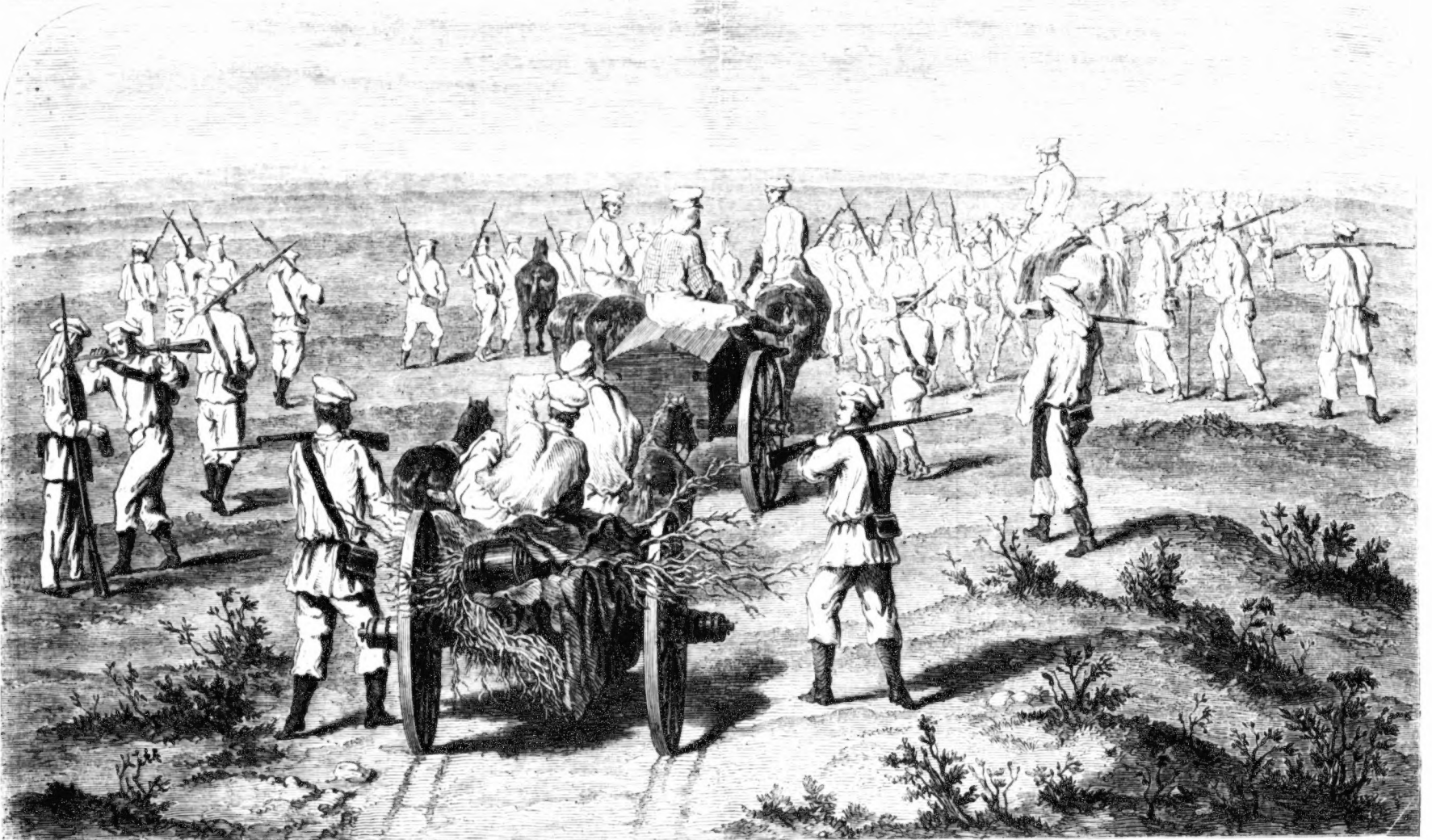
RUSSIAN CONVOYS.

IN the accounts that from time to time reach us from the Crimea, a stereotyped phrase too frequently occurs, to the effect that a long train of wagons was seen slowly wending its way along the road leading to the north side of the town of Sebastopol. So long as these supplies arrive with this periodical regularity to replenish the exhausted magazines of the fortress, so long does the contest in which we are engaged seem likely to be protracted. Not only, moreover, do supplies of food reach the town by the Perekop route, but stores of ammunition, and reinforcements of troops, are believed to arrive by the same road. The mode in which the Russian Government raises supplies from the landed proprietors for the use of the army, is well described in an article in the last number of "Blackwood's Magazine," on the "Internal Suffering of Russia from the War." The writer states that the southern governments, in consideration of their vicinity to the seat of war, are exempted from the militia which is being raised in the northern governments. But although they are not subject to the militia, they are open to exactions under the name of "voluntary contributions." In the spring of 1854, one estate was obliged to send 40 oxen as rations for the troops then in the Danubian provinces; at the same time there were required 5 wagons, with a pair of horses and a driver to each, which were to be returned at the end of the war. These were for the transport of baggage and troops upon an emergency; and it was upon them that the armies who fought the battle of Inkermann were transported last autumn. In the autumn of the same year, 1854, there were required half a peck (18lb.) of biscuit from every male serf for the army; which, for 1,300, would amount to 650 pecks; but the proprietor offered 1,000 pecks, which had to be made and despatched in about 3 weeks. While the preparation of the biscuit was going on, there came another order for 10 wagons, with a driver and a pair of horses to each, to be ready and delivered up to the authorities in 10 days, as the case was urgent. This was just before the news of the descent in the Crimea reached Russia. All these exactions were made just at the time when the harvest was going on—the end of August—so that the hands were of the greatest consequence to get all the corn housed before the autumn rains broke up the roads, and rendered the transport impossible. The number of oxen required to transport the biscuit was 20 pairs, which were absent nearly 4 months, as they had to carry it a long distance after the roads were broken up, and when the mud was knee-deep. A little later in the same year there was required a number of oxen again for rations; but, having sent so many away with biscuits, and the murrain being very bad among the cattle at this time, instead of sending them, the proprietor forwarded to the proper authorities, £90 in money.

"In the April of the present year, double the quantity of biscuit of that contributed last year was required, and as I travelled through the country, in the month of May, I saw thousands of tons piled outside the towns ready for transportation to the army, which of course has to be done by the proprietors and peasants of the Crown. I met upon the road long strings of wagons going to load with this biscuit, and stopped and talked with the drivers, who were for the chief part peasants belonging to the Crown. They lamented bitterly their hard fate, being obliged to leave their homes just as the haymaking was about to commence; and, as they had to perform a journey of some 1,500 versts, going and returning, it would be late in the autumn before they reached their homes again, and consequently too late to make any preparations for winter. Many of them said to me, 'Batushka! I suppose that we are intended to starve this winter; last winter we suffered enough while the troops were passing, but now we shall not be able to provide anything for ourselves, for there are only the *babas* (old women) at home, and what can they do?'"

The fate of these poor men was hard enough; still it was nothing to that of the peasantry on the line of march—"The sufferings of the inhabitants of those villages on the route traversed by the armies during the winter of 1853 and 1854, were so intense, that even the soldiers themselves pitied them; and it takes something to touch the heart of a Russian soldier. The troops, in order to obtain sustenance, were obliged to disperse themselves over a large tract of country, marching in a parallel direction, and falling on the poor peasantry, whose stock of winter provisions was only prepared for the wants of their own families; like locusts, eating up everything, and reducing the inhabitants to the greatest distress; while the male population, who generally earn something considerable with their horses during the winter, in transporting merchandise from one fair to another, was engaged on the main road in the transport of artillery and tumbrils, which, by the wise arrangements of the Russian Government, had to be dragged over a country covered to the depth of six or eight feet with snow, upon wheels; so that tumbrils which could have been drawn easily by four or six horses if placed upon sledges, required twelve or fifteen to move them with their large wheels imbedded in the snow. During a journey I was obliged to make in February, 1854, I met more than 500 tumbrils transported in this laborious manner. It made my heart bleed to see the treatment both horses and peasants received at the hands of the soldiery who were with them. When they came to a hill, they were frequently obliged to use double, and even treble, the number of horses required on the level ground. Roads had to be cut in some places through the snow, to admit of the passage of the heavy artillery. The peasants are seldom kept at this work for more than a fortnight together; but they are frequently a hundred miles from their homes, so that after an absence of a month, they return only to find their home swept clean by the hungry warriors whose fighting materials they have transported with so much difficulty. That many died of the artificial famine caused by these preparations for glorious war, I have no doubt.

"The Russian soldier is much imbued with a strong propensity for thieving, and there is nothing he will not steal if the opportunity of so doing should present itself. Finding all the houses where they were billeted without the master, of course many of the little articles of furniture were missing after their visit. These things were generally taken to the next halting-place, and sold for brandy—only perhaps to be stolen again by the next party. It frequently happened that soldiers and recruits met in the same villages, and the number billeted in one house was so great that the master and his family were obliged to sleep out in the sheds with cattle, or upon the snow, for *shujba* (as the peasants call the soldier) must have his lodging. Nor were the sufferings of the troops themselves less acute, marching as they did at such an inclement season of the year. They strive, however, to enliven their dreary marches by songs and jests, for in every company there is always a certain number of singers, who march in front, led by a man with a tambourine or an old violin, who dances, sings military songs, of which the other singers take up the chorus, or else he cracks jokes at any one's expense. It is a curious sight to meet a party of soldiers in the midst of a snowy desert, where nothing is to be seen but snow below



RUSSIAN CONVOY CROSSING THE STEPPE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY PRINCE GAGARIN.)

and snow above, for the very air is impregnated with it. These armed men are wending their way to destroy or be destroyed, as the case may be."

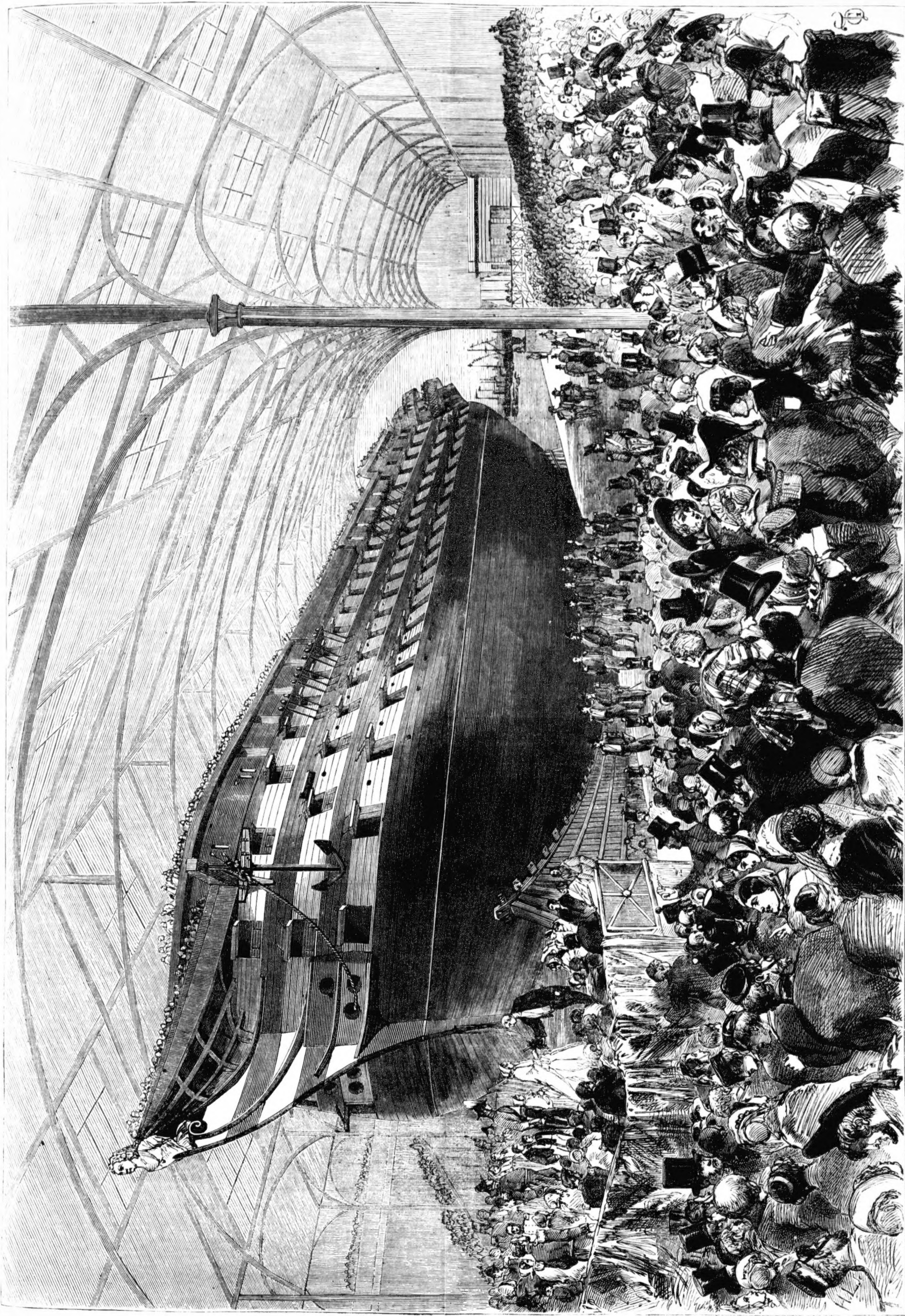
Dreary indeed is the passage of the Russian troops across the snowy deserts of the North, and although the march over the arid and burning steppes of the Crimea is attended with less suffering and misery, it still has its full share of inconveniences. The severity of Russian discipline is not relaxed in these military convoys. No one connected with them,

neither soldier nor civilian, is allowed to stray beyond the limit traced by the chain of skirmishers. The convoy proceeds slowly, regulating its pace by that of the infantry. Whenever it arrives at a defile, or a brook, all the persons connected with it are obliged to stop until the string of carts has passed over, and been collected on the other side of the obstacle. The wearisomeness of this mode of travelling is augmented by the monotony of the landscape. What vegetation there is, is confined to the reeds, thistles,

or brushwood, which lacerate the traveller's legs. No sound is to be heard save the cry of the grasshopper, and the creaking of the *arba*; nor is any shelter to be found against the burning rays of the sun, which calcine the prairie, and dry up the springs. When the troops arrive at the different stations, worn out with fatigue, and yearning for rest, the men find nothing save brackish water, and myriads of gnats which prevent them from sleeping.



RUSSIAN CONVOY ON THE HALT.—(FROM A DRAWING BY RAFFET.)



THE LAUNCH OF THE MARLBOROUGH AT PORTSMOUTH ON JULY 31.—THE MASTERSHIPWRIGHT HANDING THE BOTTLE TO HER MAJESTY

Illustrative of every interesting feature of the approaching
STATE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE EMPEROR
OF THE FRENCH;

To give due effect to the representations of this Important National Event, the Proprietors have decided upon publishing
**SEVERAL GRATIS SUPPLEMENTS FILLED WITH LARGE AND
 SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.
[STAMPED EDITION TO GO FREE BY POST.]

3 months.....	3s. 3d.
6 months.....	6s. 6d.
12 months.....	12s. 6d.

Subscriptions to be by Post-office order on the Chief London Office, made payable to JOHN ROSS, 118, Fleet Street.

ERRATA.—The engravings of the Goodwood Racing Plate, in our last number, were unfortunately incorrectly named. The elegant vase, manufactured by Mr. Hancock, should have been styled the Goodwood Cup, and the group by Messrs. Garrard, the Chesterfield Cup.

A Subscriber who suggests that the stamp of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES should be impressed on the advertisement page, is informed that the Stamp Office will only stamp the Paper at the corner of the sheet, and that, therefore, his suggestion cannot be carried out.

494 A. KISHIMOTO AND T. KUBO

—♦—
LIMITED LIABILITY

of the three tailors of To
That august trio need

This is, seriously, the entire gist of the bill which, after much discussion and alteration, has passed the House of Commons, has been read a second time in the House of Lords, and which we have every confidence in the wisdom and good sense of their Lordships, will speedily pass the Peers, receive the Royal assent, and become the law of the land. Indeed, such a measure for the amendment of the law of partnership, and the establishment of the principle of limited liability, has been long and sorely needed. It is only a fresh illustration of the time-worn adage of how many things are "better managed in France," to point out that the principle has been for some time fully recognised and legalised in that country—that French men of business have long enjoyed the advantages of limited liability in the so-called *Sociétés Anonymes* and *en commandite*—that the system has worked excellently well—that it has been adopted with the most marked success in the United States—and that our own capitalists have positively found, in foreign companies so constituted, an outlet for the energies and industry which have been cramped and restricted at home by an antiquated, inconvenient, vexatious, and irrational code of commercial legislation.

For the benefit of those of our readers who may be of opinion that pounds, shillings, and pence form far too serious a topic to be jested with, and think we have spoken too lightly in the exordium of this article, of an important financial measure, in connection with tailors and Tooley Street, we will endeavour, as succinctly as possible, to tell them how, and to what extent, the Bill now before the House of Lords is likely to affect them in their business transactions. The Limited Liability Bill starts on the assumption, that it is expedient to enable members of joint-stock companies to limit

The Bill further provides that no execution, sequestration, or process in law or equity can issue against the property or effects of any registered company except on an order of the court in which the action or suit shall have been brought. Any creditor entitled to such execution may inspect the register of shareholders without fee; the rights of creditors of existing companies are to be preserved; and finally, the act is not to apply to Scotland.

As might have been expected, opposition to the bill has been rife in every stage of its progress; the members who represent the *hante banque* interest—the dogs in the money-mangers—have, of course, bitterly inveighed against it. Mr. MUNTZ feared that it would encourage workmen to associate against their masters. Mr. GLYN hinted that though limited liability prevailed in France, we ought not to adopt it till our bankruptcy laws were assimilated to the French. Mr. CARDWELL was feebly against it, and a few other Hon. Members essayed to “damn it with faint praise.” In the press, also, some voices have been lifted up in opposition to limited liability. Some journals maintain that its operation should be confined to large companies having a capital of not less than £20,000; others fear that it will lead to ruin (by association) small tradesmen; and one legal contemporary roundly asserts that the Limited Liability Bill is the “most iniquitous law ever passed since the confiscations of the French revolution.” But the triumphant majorities in Parliament, and the almost unanimously expressed wishes of the people, are surely sufficient answers to the objections against a measure which we believe will be found to be wise, practical, and beneficial.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—Mr. M. T. Baines has addressed to his constituents, the electors of Leeds, a letter, in which he states, that the recent state of his health has forced upon him the conviction, that he can no longer hope to perform, in a satisfactory manner, the duties of President of the Poor-law Board, in conjunction with other important duties, and that, under this conviction, he has thought it right to place the resignation of his office in the hands of the Prime Minister.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Bouverie will succeed Mr. Baines as President of the Poor-law board. Mr. Lowe has been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in the place of Mr. Bouverie.

of the "Illustrated Times," I wish I were a clergyman, because then my contributions would be

The French alliance has its disadvantages as well as its benefits. The contact into which we have been thrown with the Parisians, this constant interchange of visits and presents and ceremonial observances, which opens their eyes to our civilisation, our industry, and our willingness that their friendship will at the same time disclose to them much of the lamentable ignorance appertaining inseparably from those holding high appointments in our civic institutions. The Lord Mayor has again been invited to Paris, on the occasion of the Queen's visit, and again will Lindley Murray and common sense be the sufferers. He was delicious last week at Tiptree, where he talked of "agriculture and commerce" being "sister sciences" and said how proud he was "to sit round so scientific a table." He commences a sentence without the slightest idea of how he is to end it, and is as pleased as possible so long as the big words last him, while all his audience are on the rack with shame. *Apropos* of Tiptree, the "Times," though severe, was right; it was a mistake to invite mayors, aldermen, and a host of other stupid semi-titled people, though the reporter's reference to "dressing cases" and "magic strops" was ungrateful, and in bad taste. Mr. Meeli being well known never to shrink from mention of his antecedents.

Mr. Thackeray's visit to America, which will take place in October next, is not without an object. The great satirist has prepared a fresh series of lectures, this time taking for his subject "England under the Reign of the Georges," which he intends to deliver throughout the States.

Wednesday night, Aug. 1, was for a great many people, a "may I see the world? it is childish, but not particularly elegant.)"—a "sell." Crowds of Polish sympathisers assembled round the door of St. Martin's Hall, to hear and express opinions to the effect that the formation of a Polish legion was desirable, "as the most effectual auxiliary to carrying on the war, and the only means of securing a durable peace." Sir De Laacy Evans was to have been in the chair, and a string of titled and notable persons was advertised; but the General was "suddenly indisposed" (so said a placard), the notables did not come; and beyond the door the people did not get. Unaccustomed to be put off, the people said "Humbug," loudly and meaningly; they recollected that illness had no effect on the old General's intentions who he was in the Crimea, and they thought he might have strained a point to serve them now; but rumour tells a different story: Austrian and Prussian ministers interfered, talked of demanding passports. Sir George Grey has had enough of social disturbances lately, and hence the "indisposition of Sir De Laacy."

Royal Academicians are crying out that this year there has been a great falling off in the number of visitors to their Exhibition. The receipts are more than a thousand pounds below those of last season. Doubtless the popularity of the French and German Picture Exhibitions has contributed to this want of success; and the comfort of visitors to Trafalgar Square is certainly but little attended to. High art need not be ashamed of being associated with management; the hanging committee stands in sad want of reformation; and the hat and stick keepers, who are properly forbidden to take money, should also be debarred from exhibiting those fourpenny pieces and sixpences, which they display as a bait for the unwary. If so self-satisfied a body as the Academy Council will accept a hint and what is better, act upon one, I would suggest to them the expediency of evening exhibitions, for which the rooms have all the necessary appliances. This would fill their plethoric coffers to the point of overflowing; besides being a great boon to numerous lovers of art, whose occupations prevent more than a hurried visit during the day.

I thought at one time that Mr. E. T. Smith was as good as Barnum, but now I see my folly. Nothing can stand against the American; he has now announced a series of prizes for the most beautiful women in America, whose daguerreotypes are to be submitted to public inspection, and the rewards allotted by public ballot. What is a Dunmow Flower, what is an opera for sixpence, to this!

More poetry forthcoming. Besides Festus Bailey, of whom I spoke a week or two ago, Browning, the mystic, the recondite, the incomprehensible, Paracelsus Browning, has a volume nearly ready for publication. Frederick Tennyson, too, has followed the example of his younger brother, and placed fresh "copy" in the hands of Mr. Parker.

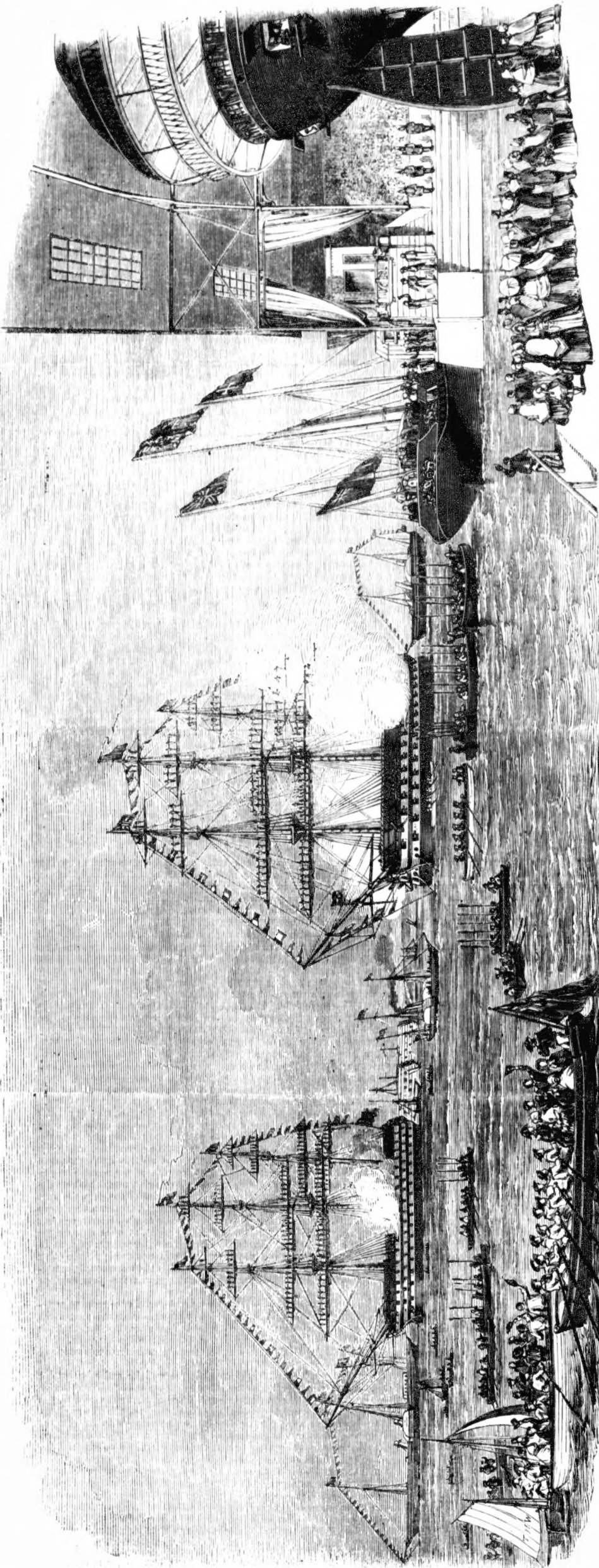
The first volume of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of Professor Wilson, has been published under the editorial guidance of his son-in-law, Professor Ferrier. Old readers of "Blackwood" will delight in these almost forgotten papers; and to those to whom they have the additional charm of novelty, they will be even more welcome. The volume contains none of the "Noctes" that were not written by the Professor, whose style, by the way, was as easily recognisable in them as was Addison in the "Spectator."

Have you heard the last Yankee notion? If not, take it. An American sitting on a very hard seat in a railway carriage, said, "Wal, they tell me these here cushions air stuffed with feathers. They may have put the feathers in 'em, but darn me if *I don't think they've left the fowls in too!*"

THE OFFICERS OF THE TIGER.—The 13 British naval officers and midshipmen of the Tiger, who were not so lucky as their first lieutenant to be set at liberty but were detained prisoners of war, have at length also been liberated, and arrived on the 30th ult. at Stettin, on their way to England. They have been exchanged against a similar number of Russian officers of equal grades, and were accompanied by a picket of Cossacks to the frontiers of Prussia, and there set at liberty.

PUNISHMENT IN PARIS FOR ADULTERATIONS.—In Paris fraudulent traders do not readily escape unscathed, as they do in our own metropolis. We read that the other day the Tribunal of Correctional Police sentenced to a milk-dealer to fifteen days' imprisonment and 50fr. fine, for having sold milk adulterated with water. Two public-house keepers were also severally sentenced to a week's imprisonment and 25fr. fine for having given false measure.

We have already stated that the *Marlborough* was got off in the night. According to the last accounts, she has received no kind of damage from her accident. Long may she float and bear our nation's flag to victory!



THE ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT PORTSMOUTH, ON THE OCCASION OF THE LAUNCH OF THE MARLBOROUGH.

MADemoiselle RACHEL.

SOME thirty years back the loungers in the cafés at Lyons were often awakened from their dreams over the newspapers, or disturbed at their games at dominoes, by the voice of a poor little girl, who went from table to table collecting a few sous from the charitable, while her sister sang and played on the guitar. This child, even then remarkable for the beauty of her voice and the intelligence of her expression, was named Elizabeth Rachel Félix, and was the daughter of a Jew pedlar. A few years afterwards she was to be heard singing with her sister at the doors of the cafés in Paris. Still a few years later, and the same girl, at the age of eighteen, was hailed as the undoubted queen of tragedy in France, under the name of Mademoiselle Rachel. The steps by which she mounted to the eminence were simple enough. The beauty of her voice had attracted the attention of the celebrated Choron, who admitted her into his musical class. After remaining in this class about ten months, it was seen that the depth, beauty, and expressiveness of her voice, together with her marvellous power of expression by the features, rendered her better adapted for tragedy or comedy than opera. She was then removed to a class instituted for the instruction of dramatic pupils, in which she went through a course of severe study. After a trifling success obtained at some minor theatres, her great merits were recognised by Vedel, the manager of the Theatre Français. He engaged her at a salary of £160 for the first year, and she was announced to appear in Camille, in Cornelle's play of *Les Horaces*, on the 12th of June, 1838.

Let us see what were the chances of the success of this young girl of eighteen, elevated to the place of first tragedian in a theatre which prided itself upon adhering to the old traditions of the ancient classical drama in France. In the first place, the classic drama had been consigned to the shelves of libraries, to be perused by students only. With Talma it had died out for all purposes of representation. "Where," said Jules Janin, writing at the period of which we are speaking, "are the supporters of the tragedy of Cornelle and Racine? Where are the interpreters of Voltaire? Dead. Cinna is dead. Nero is dead. Orosmanes is dead. Dead is that Phœdra, the offspring of the imagination of Racine. And the tenants being dead, the house which they inhabited was empty. The Theatre Français was the only place where in summer you were sure of being cool, and of seeing nothing to agitate your sympathies." So thought, on the 12th of June, 1838, M. Jules Janin, the prince of critics, and Dr. Veron, the brilliant editor of *Constitutionnel*, the maker of reputations, personal, theatrical, and political, that has happened in Paris during the years that movement, revolutionary, conservative, social, or literary, that has happened in Paris during the years that have passed since he has interested himself in the affairs of the nation. In that remarkable book of the Doctor's, entitled, "*Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*," he tells us that he went into the Theatre Français on the 12th of June, "in search of shadow and solitude." It appeared at first sight that he was likely to find them, for there were only five persons, himself included, in the *orchestre*. Jules Janin had come to the same somnolent abode, for the same purpose very probably, for he was at the same time reposing on a sofa in the green-room. Neither of the two celebrities ever dreamed of troubling themselves about the stage. Gradually, however, the Doctor's attention was drawn to the Camille. A remarkable physiognomy awoke him from his dreams. "It was full of expression," he tells us; "the forehead was slightly projecting; the dark eyes, full of fire, were sunk deep in the orbits. The head was supported by a body, slim indeed, but with a certain elegance of *pose*, movement, and attitude. The voice was full of character, sympathetically and of critics, dragged him down stairs to the boxes, insisted upon his listening to the actress, and from that moment the reputation of Rachel was made.

The vagrant Jewess of the streets of Lyons, whose talent a few years before had contributed merely a few sous to the daily necessities of a family, was now launched on the tide at the moment when, "taken

at the foot," it "leads on to fortune." High society in Paris crowned her with laurels, and greeted her entry into their *salons* as though she had been a conqueror returning from some great victory. And a conqueror she was. She had conquered a large territory hitherto closed to the passions and sympathies are works of high art. She had conquered a large territory hitherto closed to the passions and sympathies of thousands, and given them access to it. She had clothed the dead bodies of the old tragedy with flesh, had breathed into them a living spirit. She had peopled the vacant halls of imagination with forms of ex-celling beauty. What conqueror has done so much as this? The nobles of intellect as well as those of the fashionable world bowed down in homage before her.

After having established her reputation by her performance of Camille, she went through the whole range of the old classic French theatre, and undertook the principal parts in various modern plays. Amongst the former were Esther, Lodoïce, Ariadne, Berenice, Electra, Phœdra, Hermione. In the latter may be mentioned Frédégonde, Judith, Thïsbe, and Adrienne Lecouvreur. We shall not dwell upon the peculiarities of her performance of any of these characters, but there is one of her performances which it is not likely will ever be repeated, and which is too remarkable to be passed over. We allude to her singing the "*Marseillaise*." This took place during the hot fever of the revolution of 1848. As if the souls of the Parisians were not enough excited, Rachel drove them almost to madness by her singing of the great revolutionary ode. She used to appear before her auditors with dishevelled hair, dressed in a white classic dress, bound round at the waist with a tri-coloured scarf. She gazed silently on the audience for a short time, during which her countenance gradually changed from an expression of abject humiliation to that of withering scorn. Suddenly the face lit up with the inspiration of tremendous wrath. Glowing fires of revenge burned fiercely in her dark eyes. From a slave, she had sprung up to the condition of a Fury, whose duty it was to lash wretched men to deeds of vengeance. She was no longer a woman—she was an incarnation of one mad feeling. Those who heard her recite this wonderful ode, tell us that nothing could exceed the touching change in the expression of her countenance, from scorn to compassion, as, with one hand pointing to the far distance, she sang slowly and softly the opening words—" *Il viennet jusque dans vos bras geogier vos fils*," &c. But her stature seemed to grow, her veins to fill with blood, as she addressed the imaginary tyrants loudly and confidently in the words:

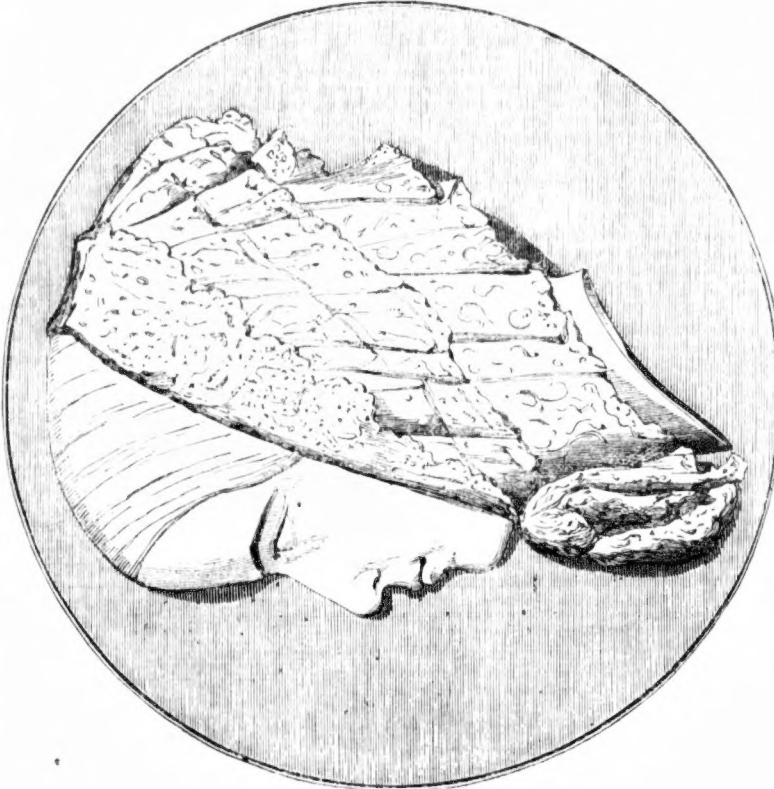
"Trembler, vos projets parricides
Vont eûta recevoir leur prix."

She reached still higher degrees of confidence as she went on, until she expressed the most unlimited scorn of the enemy both in words and looks. Whilst the enthusiasm of the audience was being raised to its utmost height, she seized a tri-coloured banner, and, holding it high in the air, addressed it with veneration in the words—

"Amour sacré de la patrie,
Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs
Liberté, liberté chérie,
Combats avec tes dévoués."

No power of language, we are told, can ever do justice to the wonderful expression with which she sang the words "*Liberté, liberté chérie*." A storm of violent passion swept through the souls of the auditor, and at the conclusion of the ode the singer stood panting and triumphant in the midst of hundreds of listeners, over whom she was exercising a power for the moment little less than supernatural.

During the past fortnight, Rachel has appeared in several of her most favourite characters at the St. James's Theatre, not to her departure for America at the end of the present week.



MADemoiselle RACHEL.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

EARLY on Monday morning, the young King of Portugal, attended by the Duke and Duchess of Terceira, Count Carreira, and Colonel Tolque, and accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Oporto, arrived in the *Mindello*, war-steamer, at the port of Southampton. The King and his suite remained on board while a telegraphic message was forwarded to Osborne; and, in the forenoon, Prince Albert came alongside in the *Elfin* yacht, to express her Majesty's wish that the royal youth should proceed to Osborne. The King of Portugal and his brother, shortly afterwards embarked in the *Elfin*, and the yacht steamed towards the Isle of Wight. We avail ourselves of this striking visit to bring before our readers an engraving of a photographic likeness of him, taken by Mayall Brothers, and a slight sketch of his career—so far as it has been run.

The monarchy of Portugal is one of the most ancient in Europe; and its relations with England have, for ages, been of a peculiarly intimate character. It was founded at a time when Christian and Saracen were fighting the battles of the cross and the crescent, in the fields of Spain; and after being in abeyance—or rather merged in that of Spain—for 60 years, it was restored in favour of the Duke of Braganza, who claimed descent through the female line, from the old race of sovereigns, and seated himself, by a bloodless revolution, on the throne of his maternal ancestors. His descendants continued to wear the crown till that period, when, on the proclamation of Napoleon that "the House of Braganza had ceased to reign," the members of the royal family embarked for exile, and assumed the title of Emperor of Brazil. However, when Napoleon's wand had been broken, Maria de Gloria, daughter of an Emperor of Brazil, succeeded her grandfather on the throne of Portugal in 1828; and the royal lady, dying after a troublesome reign of 26 years, left by her second husband, Duke Ferdinand, a prince of Saxe-Coburg-Cohary, a numerous family, of whom the eldest is now King of Portugal, with the title of Dom Pedro V.

The royal boy, when he succeeded to the nominal sovereignty, had hardly attained his sixteenth year, and the virtual sway was in the hands of his father, the King-Regent. The boy-king, however, had been carefully educated; and apparently acting on the time-honoured notion, that "home-keeping youths have ever homely wits," he hastened to profit by foreign travel; and, in the summer of 1854, paid a short visit to England, took a "bird's-eye view" of the state of society in our free and famous island, was feasted by municipal functionaries at the Mansion House, and heartily partook of the loving cup with the civic brotherhood.

This year, in the month of June, the King of Portugal, in pursuance of his system, paid a visit to the Emperor of



THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYER BROTHERS.)

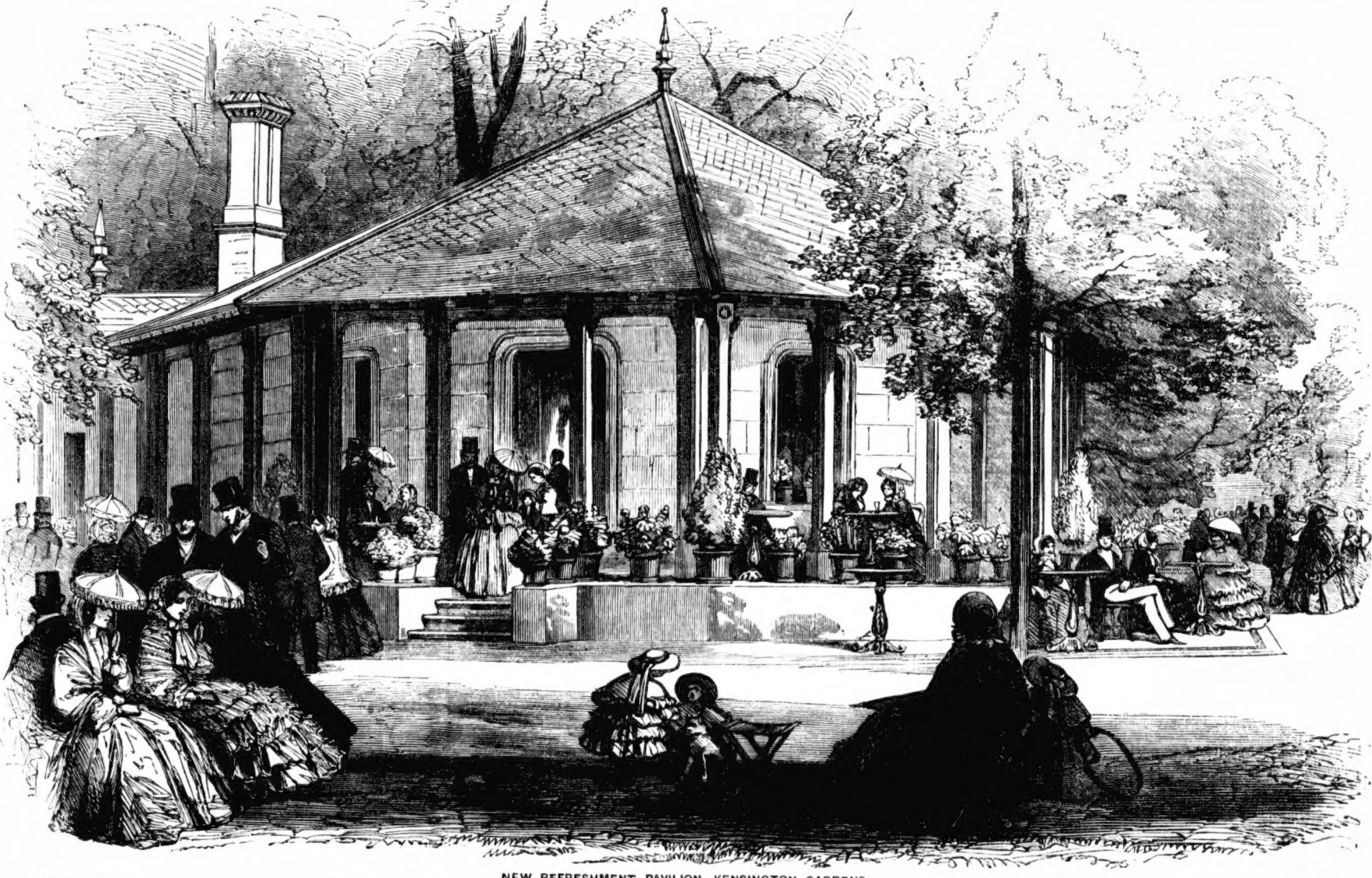
the French, and was magnificently entertained by our august Ally. While showing his respect to the Powers that be, the young Sovereign did not, by-the-bye, forget those who had been, and might be again.

Soon after arriving in Paris, he expressed a desire to pay a visit to M. Guizot, having, as his Majesty said, been particularly recommended by his father, before leaving Lisbon, not to quit Paris without doing so. The King, out of courtesy, mentioned the matter to the Emperor, and his Imperial Majesty highly approved his idea, and urged him to fulfil the promise he had made. The King sent his governor to the ex-Minister's residence to announce his visit. Unfortunately, however, M. Guizot has been for some weeks at Val Richer, his country residence in Normandy, so that the will must be taken for the deed. No doubt it will!

After leaving the Tuileries, the King of Portugal proceeded to Rome, with the object of obtaining the Pope's blessing; he then visited Sardinia, where there was much public anxiety to do him honour, not so much on account of his royalty as from his being the representative of the country which afforded hospitality to the founder of Italian liberties, Carlo Alberto.

The Syndic and Council of Turin hastened to present an address expressing their gratitude for the hospitable reception given to the late King Charles Albert in Portugal, in 1849. His Majesty received them with the greatest courtesy, and read an answer in French, which he afterwards delivered in his own handwriting to the Syndic. After this reception, the King and the Duke of Oporto went to visit the tomb of Charles Albert, in the Church of Soperga.

At Naples, the reception of the King of Portugal was on a scale of unusual magnificence. All Naples was there to witness his landing, and the occasion was joyous in the extreme. Their Sicilian majesties came in from Gacta one or two days before the arrival of their Royal guest, and were on the spot to receive him. The Conte d'Aquila, one of the Sicilian King's brothers and High Admiral of the fleet, went out in a royal frigate to meet the young King. The whole diplomatic body were present, as also the great functionaries of the state in full dress. The municipal body, with the Syndic at their head, in costume of the 17th century, were there, too, to do honour to the royal personage. The extraordinary honours which have been offered to the young king were the subject of general observation, and it was commonly asserted that the object of the royal visit was to propose for the hand of the eldest daughter of his Sicilian Majesty, a princess only fourteen years and some months old, but, according to the laws of the country, marriageable for two years past. The report is probable enough, but his Majesty being rather a "catch," in the royal marriage market, the same will



NEW REFRESHMENT PAVILION, KENSINGTON GARDENS.

no doubt be said of him at every court he visits where there is a dispossessed princess.

On reaching, a second time, the shores of England, the King of Portugal was observed to have grown considerably in height since last year, but to be rather thinner. This latter fact, we trust, is a sign that his Majesty has been taking some thought for the future. We believe that, though the son of a German prince, the young monarch is patriotically attached to the nation over which he is destined to reign. Under such circumstances, we earnestly trust that, in the scene which is opening upon him, he will profit by what he has had an opportunity of seeing and feeling, in a land where order and freedom walk hand in hand, and that in his actions he will manifest a proper appreciation of the spirit of the age in which he has the fortune to enact a royal and prominent part.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

THE many noble squares in the heart of London—the spacious parks and delightful gardens in the immediate vicinity, are among the most precious possessions of the "cockneys;" glimpses of green trees and shrubbery, and patches of grass, mangle the dust and smut, are always refreshing to the Londoner. Whilst strolling in the parks or gardens after a day's or week's toil, he inhales fresh life and returns to his work with renewed strength and a lighter heart. Far distant be the day when the selfishness of the few shall encroach in any form upon the sacred enclosures or "commons," whither the masses always resort. Kensington Gardens are amongst the most pleasant and most favourite of these places. They have "royal" associations, and it is not altogether improbable that the palace, and gardens attached, originated in the royal nursery established in the neighbourhood, for the benefit of his children by Henry the Eighth. If so, here Queen Elizabeth grew up a while, as well as Queen Victoria, and many other celebrities, "waxed and waned." But as this circumstance does not appear ascertainable, we must be satisfied with a less illustrious origin in the house and grounds belonging to the "black funeral Finches," as the Earls of Nottingham were nicknamed. William the Third bought the house and grounds, and enlarged them both, the latter to the extent of twenty-six acres. Anne added thirty acres; Queen Caroline, the wife of George the Second, subsequently added three hundred more.

Among the many associations connected with the gardens, of which we have most interesting details in a recent work, "The Old Court Suburb," by Leigh Hunt, one of the most celebrated is that of the fashionable promenades. They first made their appearance during the reign of George the First. Caroline of Anspach, the Prince of Wales's consort, probably gave rise to them, when she came with her bevy of maidens to court. People would throng to see them; the ladies would take the opportunity of showing themselves in the walks; persons of fashion, privileged to enter the gardens, would avail themselves of the privilege, and at last the public would obtain admission, and the show be complete. The full promenade, it seems, was at first confined to Saturdays. It was afterwards changed to Sundays, and continued so till the custom went out with the closing days of George the Third.

The poets of the time now began to sing of the gardens; Tickell, Addison's friend, leading the way in the following strain:—

"Where Kensington, high o'er the neighbouring lands,
Midst greens and sweets, a royal fabric stands,
And sees each spring, luxuriant in her bowers,
A snow of blossoms and a wild of flowers,
The dames of Britain oft in crowds repair
To groves and lawns, and unpolluted air.
Here, while the town in damps and darkness lies,
They breathe in sunshine, and see azure skies:
Each walk, with robes of various dyes bespread,
Seems from afar a moving tulip-bed,
Where rich brocades and glossy damasks glow,
And clintz, the rival of the showery bow."

These promenades lasted throughout the long reign of George the Third, and only terminated with his son's accession to the Regency. Hence we may still fancy all that was brilliant and fashionable, or in any way distinguished, in the successive generations of the eighteenth century, and the first twenty years of the nineteenth, making its appearance as such in the Kensington Great Walk, delighting the scientific eyes of drapers and mantua-makers, and attracting crowds of adorers from the city. The promenades were soon, however, very considerably modified; and the only remnant of them now is, the assemblages twice a week during the summer season, of a number of ladies and gentlemen at the south-eastern junction of the Gardens and Hyde Park, who, partly walking about, and partly sitting on chairs, or remaining outside the garden boundary on horseback, listen to enchanting strains of music from operas and concertos, performed by the band of one of the regiments of Guards.

"Kensington Gardens," says Leigh Hunt, in the entertaining book already referred to, "are a truly valuable possession to the neighbourhood, and to the metropolis in general. They afford safe walks to invalids and to children; sequestered ones to lovers of quiet; shades in summer-time to the heated; dry passages in winter to crossers over the district; birds, trees, and flowers to the lovers of them; and upon the whole, something altogether different to those who wish it, from town, from noise, or from the town's most painful or perplexing sights; for here, though angling is allowed, which is a pity and ridiculous, sporting in general is not. You hear no sound, and see no sight, to wish that the setter of his wits against hare and pheasant."

"Had shot as he was used to do."

"The poet may turn his verse, the philosopher his axioms, and the lover his affectionate thoughts, with no greater interruption than the call of a bird, or the sound of a child's voice; and if a foolish old gentleman is now and then seen haunting a nursery-maid, or a younger vagabond desecrating some alcove with the literature of St. Giles's, we are to comfort ourselves with hoping that the nursery-maid is laughing at the venerable Adonis, and that the vagabond, when he goes home, will get as many boxes on the ears for loitering by the way, as he has given causes of trouble to the sponge of the garden-inspector. We must not expect to be too Paradiseal, even in Kensington Gardens."

The last attraction added to the Gardens is the refreshment-room (represented in our engraving), which is adjacent to the position occupied by the band. The form of the house is octagonal, and there is a verandah around the building, affording an excellent shelter from rain and the scorching rays of the sun. Flowers are very tastefully arranged around the building, which adds much to the picturesqueness of the scene. In addition to the refreshment-room, there is a waiting-room for the accommodation of the invalid or fatigued. Mr. R. Gunter has furnished the rooms handsomely, and supplies refreshments at prices similar to those charged at his establishment in Motcomb Street.

TRIBUTE BY LAMARTINE, TO THE LATE COUNT D'ORSAY.—The world (said Lamartine) does not know what it lost in the brother-in-law of the Duc de Grammont. It knew him first for his hereditary beauty, his adventures, his wit, and for those notoriety which might have been excused in another, but in him were connected with too much *décal* to be pardoned. Unfortunate are those who act the star; their faults are radiated by the splendour of their nature. Even Chateaubriand speaks with bitterness of one to whom he might have pardoned the faults of youth and passion. Dante was not so severe. He neither excuses nor condemns the faults of Francesca di Rimini; the poet weeps over them. But those who did not know D'Orsay may be severe upon him if they please. Those who knew him could not. His friends (we were one of them) saw in his person one of the richest luxuries of nature. His very faults gave to his countenance a sadness which was the shadow of his recollections. They gave to his mind that merciful tolerance which those who have suffered alone know how to extend. They opened his heart to affection and charity. His talent, in which a passion for the arts shone conspicuous, was the reflection of material and moral beauty upon a polished and luminous surface. The beautiful was his virtue. When, during his last malady, we visited him in his atelier of sculpture, in that diminutive museum which he made his bedroom in order that he might die amid the objects of his predilection—stretched upon his bed in the midst of busts and drawings, he seemed like a couchant statue of Antinous, on which the sun's rays had fallen, but were fading away. D'Orsay knew well that he was dying, yet he still kept up words and appearances of hope to those whom he loved, to his friends, and, above all, his nieces, those to whom he was so attached. No one, in all his being, acts, and attitude, ever carried to so high a degree that virtue which we call charm, and which in him was the symbol of the good and warm heart beneath.

AGRICULTURAL.

REAPING MACHINES.—A trial of English, French, and American machines for cutting and gathering up corn, hay, &c., and which are now to be seen at the Paris Exhibition, took place on the 3rd inst. at Trappes. A large number of persons were present; six tents were erected, and large quantities of drinkables were provided, which, from the great heat of the day, were in general request. There were nine machines on the ground, two French, four American, and three English. At a given signal, they commenced their trial, which was to cut down 1,733 square yards of oats. The American machine of McCormick completed its task in a masterly manner in 17 minutes; the second American machine took 23 minutes, and the third 24 minutes. The other machines took from 34 minutes to 1 hour and 20 minutes to perform their work. The next trial was to cut down and gather up a given quantity of lucerne, when the palm again fell to the McCormick machine.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.—Heavy falls of rain, as if taking place by the breaking of a waterspout, have been experienced in some districts, doing great injury to the land. Hail showers have occurred also. At Linton, hailstones fell last week, measuring 24 inches in circumference. Over the Vale of Ettrick and Tweed, on Saturday afternoon week, a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning took place. In many parts the heavy corn crops and turnip fields have suffered by the plunging fury of the showers. The harvest promises to be soon at hand. Already we observe barley fields taking on a decided yellow hue. The condition of the potato crop is generally favourable.

NORTHUMBRIA.—The late rains, though retarding the hay harvest, and in some few instances lodging grain in heavy ground, have generally been most beneficial. Wheat and potatoes are looking very healthy, and, notwithstanding a faint whisper here and there of the re-appearance of the disease, the potato crop on the whole was never better, or gave such assurance of a prolific return. Oats, barley, and turnips have also benefited by the late genial moisture; and should we now be favoured with fine sunny weather, it may be safely assumed that the crops this year will be fully an average. This estimate applies to Scotland and Ireland equally with England.

WORCESTER.—The heavy rains with which this district have been lately visited have done a considerable amount of damage to the grain crops. The wheat, which was getting heavy in the ear, has been extensively laid. In the neighbouring counties the rains are represented as having sometimes descended with all the violence of a tropical downfall, and whole fields of wheat have been beaten down so much that they cannot possibly recover. The oats have not been so much injured as the barley and wheat. Both these and the barley bid fair to be heavy crops. Beans are described as improving. Much injury has been done to the mown grass.

NORFOLK.—TURNIP FLY.—The insect so injurious to the turnip crop, called "Black Jack," has appeared. It is about 18 years since the turnips were almost destroyed by this destructive caterpillar.

HOPS.—The hop plantations in Kent continue to grow favourably, the bine makes great progress, and the Midsummer shoots are looking beautifully. In some places, however, the leaves of the old bine have become very black, which denotes that the sun has acted too powerfully upon them, and induced a slight blight. Mould is somewhat on the increase. Generally speaking, the grounds are free from vermin, but the increase of mould must necessarily interfere with the growth of the plants. In the whole of East Kent the reports are favourable, and very little is said as to the appearance of mould. The duty is called £245,000 to £250,000.

THE NEW AMERICAN CROP.—Estimates make 168,500,000 bushels of wheat as the total yield of the present season, which is 68,000,000 bushels over that of 1849. The value of the wheat crop in that year is put down in the census report at 100,000,000 dol. If we value the present crop at 14 dol. a bushel—which will probably be its average price—it will be worth an aggregate of more than 210,500,000.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT CARLISLE.

(To the Editor of the "Illustrated Times.")

SIR,—Allow me to point out some errors in your account of the meeting at Carlisle, page 134, in your paper. I allude to the short-horns, of which I was one of the judges. The First Prize was given to Mr. Richard Booth, Warraby, near Northallerton, for his White Bull, Windsor; Lord Feversham gaining the Second with a Red Bull, which won the First Prize in Paris.

Mr. Chrisp's Bull did not win a prize, and I think not in Paris. Grand Turk, the property of Mr. Ambler, is, no doubt, a very fine animal, with first-rate quality, but his girth and shoulders are too objectionable to show against an animal like Windsor, for which the owner refused 800 guineas.

Mr. Ambler did not take a second prize with a Bull Calif. The first and only prize offered by the Society in that Class was awarded to Mr. Townley. Newark, Aug. 4, 1855.

THOMAS PARKINSON.

A DURHAM BULL IN THE PAPAL STATES.—Prince Borghese has lately imported into the Papal States a Durham bull, with a view of improving the breed of cattle on his farms. In acknowledgment of this pastoral enterprise, the Pope has caused a gold medal to be struck and presented to the Prince.

NEW WORK BY MR. RUSKIN.—Twelve drawings by Turner, are stated to be in the hands of Mr. Ruskin for critical elucidation, in a work likely to appear in autumn. The scenes are the harbours of England, which being crowded with boats, furnish the commentator with a fresh and picturesque subject—the history of boat-building in relation to Art in all ages.

A BOY WITH A REAL TAIL.—At Middlesborough-on-Tees there exists a singular freak of nature, "a boy with a real tail." He is about four months old, and in good health. He has a perfect caudal appendage four or five inches in length. It springs from the vertebrae of the os sacrum, not the os coccygis, as does the tail of an animal, which is a continuation of the spinal structure. It has caused much interest among the faculty, who have had a consultation whether it would be proper to take it off; but, as, upon examination, it is found to possess the properties of a limb, having bone, muscle, feeling, &c., and can be moved at the will of the child, it is feared the operation might endanger the child's life by affecting the spinal cord.

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.—A strange event occurred at Havre the other evening. A workman named Prevost, who was in a state of complete intoxication, staggered on to the Quai Casimir Delavigne, and, seeing a little boy ten years of age playing about, seized him by the waist and jumped with him into the Bassin de la Barre. A merchant, named Lemaitre, who witnessed this extraordinary proceeding, at once leaped in the basin, and rescued the boy. He then jumped into the water again, and saved Prevost, in spite of his resistance. The boy was sent home to his parents, and Prevost was taken to the guardhouse. He could give no other explanation of his conduct, than that intoxication had caused him to be seized with an irresistible desire to commit suicide, and to kill some one with him.

HOUSES FOR THE CRIMEA.—Mr. Essie, of Gloucester, has, along with a few of the principal builders, been engaged by the Government to supply each an equal portion of a large number of portable houses for the Crimea. The whole to be completed in one month's time.

SIAM.—SIR J. BOWRING, in a recent letter, says—"I think it is likely a Siamese ambassador will next year visit the Court of St. James's. The gorgeous splendour of the Court of Bangkok (as we have seen it) exceeds belief. When I can find time, I propose to write an account of my visit and of Siam. It is a country of wonderful beauty, great resources, various productions; and Bangkok will, I trust, become again what it once was—one of the largest emporiums in the Eastern world, following only Calcutta and Canton."

WILL.

O WELL for him whose will is strong!
He suffers, but he will not suffer long;
He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong;
For him nor moves the loud world's random mock,
Nor all Calamity's hugest waves confound,
Who seems a promontory of rock,
That, compass'd round with turbulent sound,
In middle ocean meets the surging shock,
Tempest-buffed, et cetera-crow'd.

But ill for him who, bettering not with time,
Corrupts the strength of heaven-decreed Will,
And ever after weaker grows thro' acted crime,
Or seeming-venial venial fault,
Recurring and suggesting still!
He seems as one whose footsteps halt,
Tolling in immeasurable sand,
And o'er a weary sultry land,
Far beneath a blazing vault,
Sown in a wrinkle of the monstrous hill,
The city sparkles like a grain of salt.—TENNYSON.

A RUSSIAN BOY.—We took a little Russ boy on the 18th. He is a nice little fellow, about four years of age, and seems to be pleased at having got away from his parents. When he hears a gun go off, he runs out and says, "Russ—ah!—ah! no gooder—English gooder, and beat Russ, too!" He is a very pretty little fellow, and so clean. We have made him a suit of soldier's clothes, and he is as proud of them as if he had got a pound in his pocket.—Private Letter from the Camp.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN accompanied by Princess Helena, embarked in the Fairy at Osborne, on the afternoon of the 3rd, and went towards Southampton, to meet his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on his return from the Camp at Aldershot. The Prince arrived at Southampton soon after four o'clock, and went on board the Fairy, in Southampton Water. After a short cruise, the Queen and Prince returned to Osborne at seven o'clock.

HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE CONSORT, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and several of the elder Royal children, leave Osborne this week in the royal yacht for a cruise to Jersey and the Channel Islands, with the intention of being absent about three days.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN in all probability will go to Balmoral some time before her Majesty and Prince Albert proceed northward, if, as remains problematical, the Queen and Prince are able this year to pay their usual Scotch visit.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PORTUGAL arrived at Southampton early on the morning of Monday last from Ostend. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Captain du Platt, left Osborne at ten o'clock for Southampton, to visit the King in the Elba yacht, and returned at one with his Majesty. They went on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, where her Majesty shortly arrived. The King with his brother, the Duke of Oporto, and suite, remains on board the Royal yacht, and will not visit the Queen at Osborne, in consequence of the scarlatina, which prevails among the Royal children. The Queen and Prince remained on board to luncheon, and the Prince returned again to dine with the King at 8 o'clock. The Queen and Prince, with the Princess Royal, went on board again on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock to breakfast.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—It is now stated positively, that the report as to the Empress of the French being en route is correct; and that the fact has been communicated officially by diplomatists to their Governments.

BARNUM AGAIN.—This speculative American, having turned *besides* to such good account, is now, it appears, going to try his hand at the mothers and young ladies. He has issued a programme of over 5,000 dollars, which he proposes to present in premiums "to the handsomest ladies in America." There is to be one premium of 1,000 dol.; one of 300 dol.; one of 250 dol.; one of 200 dol.; one of 150 dol.; six of 100 dol.; ninety of 20 dol.; and one hundred of 10 dol. In the first instance, daguerreotypes of beautiful women will be invited to be sent in from all parts of the country, with or without the names—the daguerreotypes to be returned in due time to the owners. On the 15th of October all that may have arrived "will be placed before the public at the American Museum, or in some other suitable locality in New York." The visitors at the place of exhibition will decide, by means of ballots, which of the portraits are entitled to the premiums. Those ladies obtaining the ten highest premiums will be engraved, and published in the French "World's Book of Beauty." Each lady who may secure one of the ten highest premiums will be desired to sit to the best artist in the city nearest to her residence, who will paint her portrait from life, at the expense of Mr. Barnum, for the French publication.

A SPANISH MURDER.—Last week, two well-dressed persons called at the house of M. Antonez, a wealthy dealer in building wood, Calle de Sevilla, Madrid, and represented that they had a large order to give, the execution of which would admit of no delay. Madame Antonez said that her husband was absent, and requested them to return next day. They, however, begged of her to accompany them to the wood-yard of M. Antonez, situated outside the town, in order that they might make their selection. She carefully looked up the house, and went with them, taking a female servant with her. On returning home, some time after, M. Antonez was surprised to find that the place had been broken into, that his secretary and drawers had been forced open, and that a large sum of money, in specie and bank-notes, together with all his plate, had been carried off. Not seeing his wife, he went to the wood-yard, and there he found her lying on the ground with a cord tied tightly round her neck. He immediately cut the cord, and sent for a doctor; she was found to be still breathing, but in a few minutes died without saying a word. The servant girl returned to the yard at the same time, and appeared horror-struck at seeing the lifeless body of her mistress. When interrogated, she stated that one of the men having complained of thirst, she had been sent by him to a shop at some distance for a bottle of wine. The man, she said, had given her the requisite sum of money, and her mistress had made no objection. There was nothing, she declared, in the men's appearance to excite suspicion. From the description given by the girl of the men, hopes are entertained by the police of arresting them.

MORE SHIPWRECKS.—The loss of two passenger-vessels has been reported. One was the *Shannon*, which left the Clyde on Wednesday, 1st inst., with a fair complement of passengers and a cargo of merchandise. Whilst threading her way through the Sound of Sanda, on the west coast of Scotland, she struck in the night upon a group of rocks, and began to fill. The boats were lowered, and, after much difficulty, the whole of the passengers and crew were saved. The wreck, however, is reported to be full of water, and likely to be a complete loss. The other loss is that of the Bristol and Liverpool steamer, *Glendower*, which, with 140 passengers on board, many of them women and children, struck in a fog upon a reef of rocks, some few miles from Holyhead. Fortunately, there was but little wind and sea, and to that providential circumstance is attributed the preservation of all on board. The ship continuing upon the reef, by means of planks thrown from her head on to the rocks, the passengers and crew were saved. Had she slipped off, she would have gone down in deep water at her stern, and a fearful loss of life would have resulted.

AN ARAB'S MODE OF DOING JUSTICE.—Mohamed-ben-Scherif, an Arab, thirty-five years of age, was lately tried by the Court of Assizes of Oran, for the murder of a girl named Fatma-ben-ben-Ampé, aged 13. After serving in the French regiment of native riflemen, the prisoner took up his residence in the village of Negre, near Oran, where Fatma resided with her parents. On the 27th January last, he complained both to the French and Arab authorities that Fatma had robbed him of a gown belonging to his wife, a pair of earrings, and a sum of 10fr.; but the charge turned out to be totally unfounded. On his complaint being dismissed, he displayed great irritation, and said to several persons, "There is no justice to be had! But I will do justice myself, if I should go to the galleys for it!" On the 13th February, the dead body of Fatma was found in a field near the village, with the throat cut almost from ear to ear. Suspicion fell on Mohamed, and on his house being visited, it was found that he had just before changed his linen, and he could not state why he had done so. It was then ascertained that he had been seen by one witness following Fatma as she was leaving the village, and by another dragging her along by the hand towards a retired spot. When the second witness, a Spaniard, saw her, she was weeping, and when he told Mohamed not to ill treat her, Mohamed said that she was his sister, and that he was about to chastise her for running after French soldiers. The man went away, and Fatma was seen no more alive. The jury declared the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to hard labour for life.

CLEVER RUSE OF A FRENCH THIEF.—Some days ago, a journeyman cabinetmaker of the Ile St. Louis, Paris, having been arrested for robbery, attempted to escape by jumping from a first floor window. In his fall he sprained his foot so seriously, that he was unable to walk, and was sent to the Hospital St. Antoine. Although the medical men declared that it would be a fortnight at least before he could be cured, it was deemed advisable to place him under strict surveillance. In the night, the turnkey charged to watch him, had occasion to absent himself for a few minutes. When he went away, the man seemed to be fast asleep, and on his return the turnkey saw what appeared to be his prisoner in exactly the same position, with a nightcap pulled over his eyes. Observing, however, after the lapse of an hour, that he never moved, he turned down the bed clothes, and found to his surprise that what he had taken for the man, was a bolster neatly dressed up. He immediately commenced a search, but it was found that the man, though he had nothing on him except a shirt and an hospital great coat, and though his ankle was still very weak, had escaped from the hospital by climbing over a wall at the extremity of the garden, and had afterwards passed through several market-gardens, until he reached the Boulevard Mazas. There all trace of him was lost; but the police, by their inquiries, soon ascertained where he was likely to seek refuge, and in the course of the day they succeeded in arresting him in the quartier Bonne-Nouvelle. The man was conveyed back to the hospital Saint-Antoine, and was placed in a strong room from which escape is impossible.

REPORTED SLOW POISONING OF A WIFE BY A GENTLEMAN OF FORTUNE.

SOME weeks since, a most mysterious circumstance occurred at a place called Burdon, near the town of Darlington. The wife of Mr. J. S. Wooler, a gentleman of large property, died from slow poisoning, administered by some one whom the evidence at the inquest failed to discover. The matter has now assumed a new phase. On Friday week, Mr. Wooler himself was apprehended at Durham, and lodged in Darlington Police Station next morning, on the charge of feloniously poisoning his wife. He was brought up for examination on Monday, before a bench of ten magistrates. Mr. Bricknell, the deceased lady's brother, laid the information. Such intense interest has not been excited in the town by any case for many years. The counsel for the prosecution opened the case with a brief recital of the facts, as brought out on the coroner's inquisition, at which an open verdict was returned, and said that Mrs. Wooler (aged 46) died from chronic poisoning—that the poison could only have been administered in such a slow, cautious way by some one well acquainted with its properties and effects—that Mr. Wooler administered medicines, and nearly all the injections—that he had a knowledge of medicine—that Fowler's solution of arsenic (the precise poison to produce the symptoms observed), and a number of other still more deadly poisons, had been seen in the house by the medical men, and that at the inquest most of them (including Fowler's solution) could not be found; and upon this he should ask for a renewal, his instructions being that other matters, most material to this inquiry, were now being brought to light. Medical witnesses having been examined, the prisoner was remanded till Monday. Mr. Wooler was brought before the county magistrates on Monday last, for further examination. Dr. Richardson, of Newcastle, who made an analysis of a portion of the liver of deceased, and some secretions that had been sent to him, stated that he had detected arsenic in them. Mr. Fothergill, surgeon, of whom Mr. Wooler had borrowed a syringe, stated that upon his being returned to him, after Mrs. Wooler's death, it was stopped up, and upon the present inquiry taking place, he had tested what he took out of it, and beyond all doubt discovered that it contained arsenic. A servant girl, a most unwilling witness, was examined at great length, and proved that Mr. Wooler had been in the habit of giving his wife medicine, and that she generally was sick after taking it. This witness also deposed that she gathered up all the medicine bottles when the medical certificate arrived stating that Mrs. Wooler had died of poison. After a good deal of hesitation, witness said that she could not tell why she gathered the bottles up, and put them into her box. The inquiry was adjourned until to-day, when Professor Christison and Dr. Taylor will be examined. There is great excitement in the town.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.—The Court of Assizes of Upper Bavaria, recently sentenced a workman, named Langguth, only 19 years of age, to death for having murdered a woman in a wood, and robbed her of her money and jewels. After his arrest, and during the trial, the man energetically denied his guilt; but at sunrise the next day he jumped out of bed, and confessed to the director of the prison that he had murdered the woman with an axe; also, that he had two years before murdered and robbed a horse-dealer. He had believed that the jury had not the power to convict without an avowal of guilt on the part of the accused; but he said, that in the course of the night, an angel had appeared to him, and told him that he would be condemned to everlasting torment if he did not make a full confession. After this, the man displayed profound repentance, paid great attention to his religious duties, and even refused to petition the King for pardon. On arriving at the scaffold, he expressed contrition for his crime, and begged of the executioner to act quickly. In a few seconds all was over.

THE NORFOLK GIANT AND HIS BARMAID.—At the Westminster County Court on Saturday last, an action was brought by Miss Jessie McQueen, of silver-haired celebrity, until lately to be seen behind the bar of Mr. Hales, Norfolk Giant, and landlord of the Craven Head, Drury Lane, to recover £10 10s.; £8 being the balance of wages due, and the remaining £2 10s. a month's wages, in lieu of a month's warning. The case excited both interest and amusement in a crowded court. From plaintiff's statement, she was engaged by defendant as barmaid, at the yearly wages of £30, and without any previous notice, was dismissed. Before leaving he offered her £8, which she refused to take without an accompanying £2 10s., being a month's wages, instead of a month's warning. Plaintiff said that she was engaged as barmaid, and not as "show-girl" (laughter). A tailor and costumer, deposed that, at the request of defendant, he introduced plaintiff to his notice, and then heard an arrangement entered into between them, that she was to be barmaid, at the wages she had stated. Subsequent to her leaving, by her desire he had called for the amount, when defendant threatened, if he didn't go away, either to kick him out or eat him alive. (Laughter). The Giant, having squeezed himself into the witness-box, positively swore that the plaintiff discharged herself, and he had paid the £8 mentioned into court; adding, that the tailor was a producer of giants, dwarfs, and other natural curiosities. (Laughter). His statement being satisfactorily corroborated, the decision was given accordingly. Judgment for defendant.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.
MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

CRUELITIES IN THE BIRMINGHAM GAOL.
THE QUEEN V. AUSTIN.—William Austin, Lieutenant in the Navy, and formerly Governor of the Birmingham Borough Gaol, was indicted for having committed various assaults by hooks, nails, &c., upon the person of Edward Andrews, formerly a prisoner in the gaol. There were ten counts in the indictment; and the case was tried at Warwick, on the 3rd inst.

It appeared that Lieutenant Austin had been appointed to the Governorship in 1851. In 1853, in consequence of some circumstances which transpired in connection with the death of a prisoner named Andrews, a public meeting was held: Government was memorialised upon the subject, the complaint was referred to the Inspector of Prisons and the borough magistrates, and ultimately, in August, 1853, a commission was appointed, and a report presented to both Houses of Parliament. The Attorney-General having been referred to the present prosecution was directed. The governor, it appeared, was entitled to hear all complaints and to apportion punishments for breaches of prison discipline, but those punishments must be within the limits of the law. The learned counsel then stated that the boy Andrews, being guilty of noisy and irregular conduct, had been on several occasions subjected to excessive terms of crank labour, the punishment of the jacket, deprivation of food, &c., and that on the night of the 27th of April, 1853, he committed suicide.

Mr. Justice Coleridge in summing up, said, that the use of the strait-waistcoat, the collar, and water were clearly illegal punishments.

The Jury after a short consideration, found the prisoner Guilty.

THE QUEEN V. AUSTIN AND BLOUNT.—This case, tried on the 4th, was a joint indictment against Lieutenant Austin and Mr. Blount, surgeon, for certain alleged acts of cruelty.

It appeared that, in July, 1852, a man named Samuel Hunt, was brought to the gaol. He was generally considered of unsound mind, and had been in the gaol four or five times. On arriving in the van, the prisoner was first taken to the reception cell, where he commenced making a noise. While being examined by the surgeon, he jerked about, as if some disease was coming upon him. He was then taken to the bath, and at first refused to go in, but by coaxing he was induced to do so. After the prisoner had taken a bath, he struggled in the passage, and was with difficulty got into the cell, and to put his shirt and trousers on. The subordinates sent for the governor, and he sent a jacket which was put on the prisoner. They had orders from Lieutenant Austin to put it on. Mr. Blount came in at the time they were putting the jacket on. Mr. Blount, seeing some salt in the window, said, "Give me that salt," and pushed it into the mouth of Hunt. It would not go in without force. He blew it out, frothed at the mouth, and was very much excited. More salt was sent for, and put into his mouth. The governor was present at the time. The surgeon put it in. They remained in the cell until they put the jacket completely on him. Hunt lay down on a wooden bedstead. He was always a violent prisoner. On one occasion he attempted to throw a man over the top corridor. When the salt was put into his mouth, he was trying to bite everybody, and kicking without mercy.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, in summing up, intimated that, in his opinion, there was no case against Lieutenant Austin, the governor; and that, as regarded Mr. Blount, it was for the jury to consider whether he was guilty of any unnecessary violence by the administration of salt.

The Jury, after a short consultation, acquitted both prisoners.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A FEEBAND A CAUTION.—The Earl of Kingston appeared on Saturday last at the Westminster Police Court, charged with neglecting to pay a cab fare.

William Elton, the cabman, said, that on the morning of the 31st ult., his Lordship hired him in Portman Street, and was driven to the Union Club, and a great number of other places during the day, until 5 in the afternoon, when he set him down at the House of Lords, and was desired to wait. He stayed until 9 o'clock, when finding his Lordship did not return, he went away. He had summoned his Lordship for £1 4s., and his time and distance for the day, properly reckoned, amounted to more.

It having been intimated that the answer to this was, that his Lordship came out and could not find the complainant.

A policeman proved that his Lordship was set down at the Peers' private entrance at a quarter to 5, and left the House by another way. The cabman was there from the time he set down to 9 o'clock, and being very anxious to get home with his horse, repeatedly spoke to witness, and made inquiries for his Lordship.

His Lordship declared that the cabman was gone when he came out at 7 o'clock, and called a young gentleman who was with him, as a witness, who stated that they left by the entrance to the House of Commons, when, at his Lordship's request, he went round to the Victoria Tower, but could not find the cab there, a private carriage being the only vehicle that he saw. His Lordship came back nearly the whole distance with him.

The policeman, however, affirmed in the most positive terms, that the cabman never moved away from the Victoria Tower.

His Lordship said that he was sure the cab was not there when he came out, and that the policeman was guilty of perjury.

The Magistrate said that as his Lordship talked of perjury, he must say that there was nothing in the case which could induce him to assume that perjury had been committed. This was not the case of a casual view, or an accidental description connected with it, which induced the policeman to speak so positively. The cabman was continually asking for his Lordship, and inquiring what he should do, and as the policeman repeatedly spoke to him, and saw that he never left the place, the natural conclusion was that the man was entitled to the fare.

Eventually, a second policeman completely confirmed the testimony of the other officer. He said that he had only been away for half-an-hour during the evening, and the cabman was there when he went, and when he returned.

The Magistrate ordered his Lordship to pay the amount claimed, and 7s. costs.

AQUATICS.

ADDITIONS TO REGATTAS AND MATCHES DURING AUGUST.

(See Number for July 28th.)

AUGUST 21 and 22.—Regatta of Yacht Club, Royal Yacht, at Antwerp. 23.—London Model Yacht Club, match re-sailed for second prize of first-class match. 24.—London Model Yacht Club, third class subscription cup. 28.—Ranelagh Yacht Club, second match.

The aquatic season has nearly reached its climax; not only does each day bring its regatta or match, but frequently two or three take place at the same time on different parts of the coast, rendering it impossible to attend all—a matter rather tantalizing to those who, like ourselves, do not like to miss any. Cork Harbour Regatta came off on Thursday, Aug. 2, having been postponed from the previous day, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. The yachts for the £400 prize were to have started at eleven o'clock, but the gale from S.W. was so strong that the vessels could not take the moorings in time, and in fact, when the gale fired, the Ocean was unable to make her place, and had to get away without taking her moorings at all. The following started:—Amazon, 47 tons, A. Young, Esq.; Columbia, 88 tons, Captain Barry; Euzonia, J. Wardlaw, Esq.; and Ocean, 69 tons, L. de la Cherois, Esq. The Amazon was the only cutter, the others being all schooners. The Amazon was first under way. When outside the harbour, they had to encounter a terrific sea that broke in full force over them, and at times, while beating up for the Sovereign Islands, their position was perilous. The Amazon having gone round, lifted her topmast—a spar forty-eight feet long, set her top-sail, and ran home before the wind, arriving at the goal some twenty minutes before her competitors, and giving another victory to her spirited owner.

The Imp. H. H. O'Brien, Esq., carried off the prize for yachts not exceeding 15 tons; and the ball at the Queen's Hotel wound up the day. Friday was much finer than the previous day. The matches were spirited, and gave pleasure to all. The Two Brothers was the winner of the prize for hookers not exceeding 20 tons. The Foam, Major Longfield, carried off the "Cork and Passage Railway Prize," for yachts over 15, and not exceeding 40 tons; and the Zero, G. T. Baker, that for yachts under 7 tons, the "River Steam Company's Prize."

The same day found the Royal Welsh Yacht Club hard at work on this side the Irish Channel. For the Prince of Wales's Cup, the Tillal, 21 tons, T. Bransy, Esq.; Surprise, 15 tons, G. W. Tilly, Esq.; Mirage, 18 tons, J. R. Woodward, Esq.; Manie, 49 tons, Lord Vivian; Glance, 33 tons, F. Bartlett, Esq.; and Albert, 19 tons, Captain Hamer, contended. The Glance had all her own way. She overhauled her competitors abreast of Porthleog, gradually increased her distance, and came in an easy winner.

Hull Regatta took place on the 2nd July; and the Avon, 35, J. Goodson, Esq., Com. R.E.Y.E., carried off the gold cup from the Rapid, 47 tons; Kingston, 20 tons; St. Margaret, 33 tons; and Dolphin, 15 tons.

Several other matches of importance have taken place during the last few days, for which we have not space; and during the coming week, we shall have a busy time indeed. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Royal Thames National Regatta, for which long and great preparations have been made. Portraits of the winner's crew of the 100 guinea cup will be given in the "Illustrated Times," with a group of the prize plates. The great yachting event of the season is the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, which will take place on the 13th, 15th, and 17th inst., the first day being for Prince Albert's Cup, the second for the Squadron Cup, and the third for her Majesty's Cup. Our report of this important contest will also be accompanied with an illustration. And to fill up the Aquatic list for the week, there will be Regattas at Dartmouth on the 14th, and Walton-on-the-Maze on the 15th.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

COWES, AUG. 6.—ARRIVALS.—July 28, Lancashire Witch, schooner, L. Falk, Esq., from Portsmouth; 30, Titania schooner, Robert Stephenson, Esq., from Lowestoft; Plover, yawl, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, from the Eastward; Leda, schooner, Sir R. B. Bulkeley, Bart., from the London River; August 1, Lavrock, cutter, Captain C. H. Williams, R.N., from the Western Ports; Brilliant, schooner, G. H. Ackers, Esq., from Falmouth and the Western Ports; 2, Stormfinch, schooner, Colonel Bowers, from the Eastward.

SAILED, JULY 28.—Dream, yawl, George Bentineq, Esq., for the Coast of Norway; August 1, Caprice, yawl, H. B. Baring, Esq., for Dieppe; 2, Resolution, schooner, the Duke of Rutland, for Southampton and the West of Scotland.

YACHTS AT AND ABOUT THE STATION.—Zara, Cecilia, Georgina, Wildfire, Gem, Coral Queen, Titania, Lancashire Witch, Leda, Bianca, Plover, Alarm, Spider, Aurora, Tortoise, Claymore, Lavrock, Brilliant, Stormfinch.

ROYAL YACHTS.—Victoria and Albert, Fairy, Elinor.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

RYDE, AUGUST 6.—YACHTS AT AND OFF THE STATION.—Brilliant, G. Holland Ackers, Esq., Commodore; Gem, Sir John Barker Mill, Bart.; Themis and Wave Queen, N. Scott Russell Russell, Esq.; Wildfire, Sir Percy Skelley, Bart.; Whirlwind, Fredk. Thynne, Esq.; Aurora, Le Marchant Thomas, Esq.; Sylph, Geo. Best, Esq.; Blitzen, G. C. Schofield, Esq.; Supplire, J. H. Baxendale, Esq.; Frack, H. Trower, Esq.

PORTSMOUTH.—YACHTS IN AND ABOUT THE HARBOUR DURING THE WEEK.—Schooners: Zara, R. Y. S., Commodore the Right Hon. the Earl of Wiltton; Cecilia, Marquis of Conyngham; Sylph, J. Best, Esq.; Wanderer, Mr. O'Shea. Cutter: Dryad, Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan; Alarm, schooner, J. Weld, Esq.; Novice, schooner, Commodore Andrew Ardenchield, Esq.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

The fluctuations in the prices of all National Securities, this week, have been unimportant; but, on the whole, the business doing, both for money and time, has been tolerably extensive. The leading quotations have been as follows:—Bank Stock, 214 to 215; Three per Cent Reduced Annuities, 91½; Three per Cent Consols, 90½ 91; New Three per Cent Consols, 1855, 16, 15-16; India Bonds, 28s.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 21s. Premium; Omnium, 4s.; Exchequer Bonds, 100½.

As regards the value of discounts, we may observe that the market in this respect, has ruled tight, and we apprehend that it will continue so for some time, as unquestionably nearly the whole of the Turkish Loan will be met with bullion, and we shall, consequently, have a gradually decreasing stock of coin in the Bank of England. Not that any serious advance in the rates of discounts is anticipated, because there's every prospect of steady imports of gold from Australia, notwithstanding that an export duty of 2s. 6d. per ounce has lately been imposed in the colony. The apprehensions lately entertained by importers of produce, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about to propose an additional ten per cent duty on Tea, Coffee, and Sugar, led to the payment of large duties, and this circumstance has had some temporary influence upon the market. However, these apprehensions are now allayed, and instead of higher duties we are to have a fresh issue of £7,000,000 Exchequer Bills. The parties who subscribed to the Consols Loan, were aware that power was reserved to issue unfunded debt for three millions, and it is probable that the Chancellor will have no occasion, before the loan instalments are complete, to deal with the supplementary account. Next year, when borrowing must be again resorted to, on rather a large scale, many are hoping that the new French plan of public subscription may be acted upon; and, since the Savings Banks entail an annual loss to the Treasury, it might be proper to embrace the opportunity of inviting parties of small means to place

them separately in stock, rather than deposit them in the banks, and swell their aggregate purchases.

The imports of bullion since we last wrote have been about £400,000, chiefly from Australia and New York. The demand for gold on continental account has not increased, and very few shipments of that metal have been made to any quarter. To the East, however, nearly £100,000—chiefly silver—has been shipped. The stock of bullion in the bank of England is now reduced to £16,855,000.

The market for foreign bonds has not been very active, yet prices generally have ruled firm. Brazilian 5 per cents. have marked 10½; Buenos Ayres 6 per cents. 5¼; Chilean 6 per cents. 103; Ecuador Bonds, 4½; Grenada 1½ per cents. 20, do. deferred, 7½; Mexican 3 per cents. 21½; Peruvian 1½ per cents. 82; Portuguese 4 per cents. 44; Turkish 6 per cents. 21½; Venezuela 4½ per cents. 31; Belgian 4½ per cents. 94½; Dutch 2½ per cents. 61½; Dutch 4 per cents. 96½; Sardinian 5 per cents. 87½.

Most railway shares have been rather dull, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. Aberdeen, 21½; Bristol and Exeter, 2½; Caledonian, 63½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Great Northern, 90½; Great Western, 61½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and Brighton, 9½; London and North Western, 98½, ex. div.; London and South Western, 87½; Midland, 70½; Norfolk, 50½; North British, 30½; North Eastern—Barwick, 7½; North Staffordshire, 11½; South Eastern, 61½.

Mining shares have been dull. British Iron, 5; Coburn Copper, 61 ex. div.; United Mexican, 54.

Miscellaneous securities have ruled as follow:—Australian Agricultural, 29; Canada Bonds, 123; Crystal Palace, 24; ditto Preference, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 18½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 18½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 64½; do. New, 13½; Royal Mail Steam, 89; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½ ex. div.; do. South Australian Land, 36½.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very moderate supplies of home-grown wheat have been received fresh up to our market this week, eastward and by land carriage; yet the show of supplies has been seasonably extensive. All kinds have met a very dull trade, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s. to 2s. per quarter without effecting clearances. Foreign wheat, the supply of which has continued good, has moved off heavily at 2s. to 3s. per quarter less money. Floating cargoes of grain have sold on lower terms. The demand for barley has continued to fall off, and the rates have given way 1s. per quarter. Malt has ruled dull, but without leading to any fall in price. Good sound oats have realised full quotations; but inferior qualities have ruled 6d. per quarter cheaper. In the value of beans and peas we have no alteration to report. The flour trade has been heavy, and country marks have given way 2s. per 28lbs.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Essex and Kent White Wheat, 72s. to 83s.; ditto, Red, 66s. to 75s.; Malt, 31s. to 35s.; Distilling ditto, 28s. to 55s.; Grinding ditto, 28s. to 33s.; Malt, 66s. to 72s.; Rye, 40s. to 43s.; Feed Oats, 25s. to 27s.; Potatoes, 27s. to 30s.; Tuck Beans, 39s. to 43s.; Peas, 42s. to 48s.; White Peas, 42s. to 47s.; Maple, 40s. to 42s.; Gray, 37s. to 40s. per quarter; Town-made Flour, 65s. to 75s.; Town Households, 61s. to 65s.; Country, 55s. to 58s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 58s. to 51s. per 280 lbs.

CATTLE.—The supply of beasts having increased to some extent, the beef trade has been heavy this week, and prices have declined 2d. per 8lbs. Sheep has come slowly to hand, and in very middling condition. Mutton breeds have moved off steadily, at full prices. In the value of lambs no change has taken place. Prime small calves have realised an advance of 2d. per 8lbs. Inferior veal has been unaltered in value. Pigs have supported former terms. Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; Veal, 1s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; Pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. to sink the oil.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat have been limited, and the general demand has been somewhat inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.; Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; Lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; Veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; Pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. by the carcase.

TEA.—We continue to have a very inactive demand for nearly all kinds of Tea, and to effect large sales lower rates must be submitted to. Common Souchong has realised 8½d. per lb. The clearances of late have been immense, viz., 2,500,000 lbs. during the past fortnight.

SPICES.—The supplies of raw sugar continue reasonably good; nevertheless, dealers have purchased freely, at fully last week's quotations. Floating cargoes have produced very full prices, and the refined market is firm, at from 47s. to 55s. per cwt.

MOLASSES.—We have a steady sale for all kinds, at from 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per cwt. The supply in the market is very moderate.

COFFEE.—There has been less activity in the demand for this article, yet importers are firm, and good ordinary native Ceylon is still worth 4s. per cwt. Cocoa.—The demand is steady, and prices are well supported. Pera is quoted at 36s. 6d. to 37s.; and Bahia, 33s. to 35s. per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—All kinds of butter—the supplies of which are by no means extensive—continue to move off freely, and prices are firm. The bacon trade is steady, but we have no alteration to notice in value. Other kinds of provisions are selling at full currencies.

WOOL.—The public sales have been brought to a close, and over 74,000 bales have found buyers, at an advance of from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. English wool is dull in sale, but we have no decline to notice in its value.

COTTON.—The business doing in this market is very moderate, at about stationary prices. Surat has realised 3½d. to 4½d.; Bengal, 3½d. to 3¾d.; and Madras, 3½d. to 4½d. per lb.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic hemp is steady, at £44. 10s. to £45 per ton for Petersburg clean. Manila qualities are selling at full prices. Flax is steady, but not dearer.

IRON.—Scotch pig iron has realised 74s. 6d. cash. Sheets, single, in London, have sold at £11 10s.; Hoops, first quality, £10 to £10 10s.; and Nail-rod, £10 5s. to £10 15s. per ton. Tin is not quite so active as last week. Banca, 122s. to 123s.; Straits, 120s. to 121s.; British, 121s. to 122s.; and refined, 125s. 6d. to 126s. Tin plates are tolerably firm. I. C. Coke, 27s. 6d. per box. Lead is steady, at £22 to £23 for British pig, and £23, 10s. to £24 for sheet. Quicksilver, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Spelter, on the spot, £22, 10s. to £23; British zinc, £28, 10s.

SERVICES.—There is less doing in rum, although government has taken 150,000 gallons. Proof Licewards, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d.; East India, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon. Brandy moves off slowly, and the quotations have a downward tendency. Sales of Cognac, best brandy of 1851, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 7d.; 1850, ditto, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 7d.; Older, 10s. 8d. to 11s. 4d. per gallon. Malt Spirit, 10s. 10d. proof. Gin, 17 under proof, 10s. 2d.; and 22 ditto, 9s. 8d. per gallon.

HOPS.—As the Plantation accounts are still very favourable, the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, and prices are still drooping. The Duty is called £250,000 to £270,000.

POTATOES.—The supplies of English are large, and a steady business is doing in them, at from 4s. to 5s. per cwt.

COALS.—Stewart's, 23s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 23s. 3d.; Eden Main, 22s. 6d.; Belmont, 21s. 6d.; Bell, 21s.; Wylam, 19s.; Hartley, 19s. 6d.; Fairfield, 16s. per ton.

OILS.—Lined Oil is less active, at 43s. per cwt. on the spot. In the value of other oils, very little change has taken place. Turpentine is inactive, at 30s. to 31s. 6d. for spirits, and 7s. 3d. to 8s. per cwt. for rough.

TALLOW.—The latest advices from St. Petersburg, state that the quantity of tallow forwarded was 13,589 casks, against 9,365 ditto in 1854, and 20,539 in 1853. Our market is steady, and P. Y. C. on the spot, is selling at 55s. to 55s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is now 44,020 casks, against 33,987 ditto in 1854, and 18,258 in 1853.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—HY. SPENCER, Ross, Herefordshire, draper. **BANKRUPTS.**—SAMUEL GAWAN, Kent Street, Southwark, victualler—JOSEPH HAYWARD, Church Court, Old Jewry, woollen warehouseman—JAMES MITCHELL, Lane Ends, Keighly, manufacturer—JAMES WILSON, Bowling, Yorkshire, innkeeper—JOSEPH PROFFITT, Oldbury, Worcestershire, grocer—JOHN SCOTT, Nottingham, grocer—HERBERT GEORGE JAMES and JOHN JAMES, Leadenhall Street, engineers—WILLIAM SCUDDS, Blackheath, livery stable keeper—GEORGE PELL, Welford, Northamptonshire, scrivener—WILLIAM THORNE, Queen Street Place, City, railway contractor—WILLIAM GREGORY, Sheffield, toy manufacturer—JOSEPH MEEK, Sheffield, draper—VORIS SALMON, (known as Salmon and Co.), 33, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, boot and shoe manufacturer—WILLIAM TREGO, 16, Gunter's Grove, West Brompton, and Moor Park Terrace, King's Road, Fulham, builder—JAMES HALL, Nottingham, broker—WALTER JAMES PALMER, Holwell's, Bristol, cattle dealer—RICHARD HARDY, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—GEORGE ARMITAGE, JOHN FRANKISH, WILLIAM FRANKISH, and THOMAS BARKER, Sheffield, railway carriage manufacturers—BRYAN KIERKIN, Manchester, clothier—JOSEPH TRAVIS, Green Bridge, near Newchurch, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer and printer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

BANKRUPTS.—HENRY MILLER and WILLIAM HOOK, Newport, Isle of Wight, hardwaremen—JOHN MINTER, Caledonian Road, Islington, shipowner and builder—PHILIP GRAHAM, King's Road, Chelsea, insurance broker—VINCENT SNOOK, and JOHN THOMAS SNOOK, Osborne House, King Street, Hanover-mill, linen drapers—THOMAS HUTCHINS, Hungerford, Berkshire, butcher—WILLIAM OSLER, Fishbury Square, cab proprietor and carrier—THOMAS FRIER, Leicester, wine and spirit merchant—JAMES BARNY, Adle Street, City, warehouseman—THOMAS GARDINER, Paul Street, Fishbury, licensed victualler—JAMES POTTS, Monks Copenhall, Cheshire, brickmaker—SOLOMON CLEGG and JAMES FOX, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen manufacturers—JAMES GUTTERIDGE, Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, horse dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—JOHN HANDSIDE BAXTER, Dundee, book-seller—WILLIAM ARCHIBALD and JOHN PATTERSON, Alloa, spinners.

Established in 1778.
CAPPER, SON, & CO. 69, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY.
 LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN,
 and Manufacturers of
INFANTS' BASSINETTES,
 Baby Linen, Children's Dresses, and Ladies' Under
 Clothing, for Home, India, and the Colonies.
 All parcels sent carriage free within the range of the
 London Parcels Delivery Company.
 Parcels of £3 value free of railway carriage throughout the
 Kingdom.
 LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAID,
 by application as above; or to
CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 161, REGENT STREET,
 LONDON (nearly opposite New Burlington Street).

LADIES' WEDDING ORDERS AND INDIA
OUTFITS are supplied in a very superior style, at
 moderate prices, by **CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE**, 11, Wigmore
 Street. Established 1792.

THE REAL CHINA-GRASS HANDKER-
CHIEFS.
 Exquisitely fine, beautifully variegated-coloured Wreathed
 Borders, with
LADIES' CHRISTIAN NAMES ENCIRCLED IN THE
CORNERS.
 PRICE ONE SHILLING
 and a Halfpenny each.
 Sample Handkerchief sent by return of post upon receipt of
 Fourteen Stamps.
RUMBELL AND OWEN,
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
 77 and 78, OXFORD STREET.

PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
 Opposite the Pantheon Bazaar.
 Second delivery of the
REAL ALPINE KID GLOVE
 with the Eugenie Latchet Chain attached.
 PRICE ONE SHILLING PER PAIR,
 Latchet Chain attached.

In the undermentioned Colours for the Summer Season:—
 No. 1. Draps Fixes—Fixed Drab. No. 18. Alma—Copper Brown.
 2. Chorolate. 19. Black.
 3. Gris Protestant—Mid 20. Thib—very Light Tan.
 Slate. 21. Myrtle.
 4. Lavender. 22. Celeste—Sky.
 5. Tan d'Or—Golden Tan. 23. Pink.
 6. Emerald. 24. Paille—Straw.
 7. Citron—Deep Lemon. 25. Croque—very Light
 8. Violet. Brown.
 9. Ropphore—Sea Green. 26. Salmon.
 10. Rose. 27. Ardoise—Slate.
 11. Napoleon—Bright Blue. 28. Coffee.
 12. Maize. 29. Rousin d'Espagne—Dahlia.
 13. Corniche—Light Green. 30. Adelaide.
 14. Lila. 31. Mastie—Claret.
 15. Marron Clair—Light 32. Olive.
 Brown. 33. Marron Fonce—Dark
 16. White. Brown.
 17. Nature—Canary. 34. Ruby.

RUMBELL AND OWEN are the only appointed agents in
 England for the Sale of the Real Alpine Kid Gloves, already
 so much appreciated, presenting a brilliancy of colour, per-
 fection of quality, cut, elasticity, and softness that no other
 Glove can possibly compete with. To be obtained in every
 size from 6 to 8½.

The Real Alpine Kid Gloves, with the registered Eugenie
 Latchet Chain Fastening, cannot be procured elsewhere than
 of the sole appointed Agents, **Rumbell and Owen**.
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
 Nos. 77, 78, Oxford Street.

N.B. Sample pairs sent by post on the receipt of fourteen
 postage stamps; weight of Gloves, with Latchet Chain at-
 tached, exceeding the half-ounce.

A SINGLE STAY
 Carriage free to any part of the Country, on receipt of
 a Post-office Order. Waist measure only required.
 Drawings sent on receipt of a Postage Stamp.
 The Elastic Bodice, 12s. 6d.; Paris Wave Stays, 10s. 6d.
 The Elastic Bodice, with simple fastening in front, is strongly
 recommended by the Faculty.
CARTER and HOUSTON, 90, Regent Street; 6, Blackfriars Road;
 5, Stockwell Street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

MARION'S RESILIENT BODICE and COR-
SALETTI DI MEDICI. By Royal Patents.
 "Infinitely superior to anything of the kind yet introduced,
 and in point of style and workmanship it is alike unexcep-
 tionable."—Editorial notice in "Le Follet."
 They combine firmness with elasticity, fit closely, fasten
 easily in front, and are adapted for every age, figure and
 habitude. Enlarged prospectus, illustrations, details of prices,
 explicit directions and papers for self-measurement, &c., to
 any lady, post free. All country orders sent carriage paid,
 or post free.
 Mesdames **MARION and MAITLAND**, Patentees, 54, Con-
 naught Terrace, Hyde Park, London; and at the Paris
 Universal Exhibition.

ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS OF A NEW
FABRIC FOR LADIES' USE before and after AC-
 COUCHMENT are admirably adapted for giving adequate
 support with extreme lightness—a point little attended to in
 the comparatively clumsy contrivances and materials hitherto
 employed.
 Instructions for measurement, with prices, on application,
 and the article sent by post from the Manufacturers, **POPE**
and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS' IMPROVED CORAZZA
SHAPE, Six for 31s. 6d., or Six for 42s. Illustrated
 Lists post-free. **RODGERS and BOURNE**, Improved Corazza
 Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's Lane, and 29, New Street,
 Covent Garden. Established sixty years.

THE 47s. SUITS.—The 16s. Trousers reduced to
 14s.; Trousers and Waistcoat, 22s.; Coat, Waistcoat,
 and Trousers, 47s., made to order from Scotch Tweeds, all
 wool, and thoroughly shrunken, by **A. BENJAMIN**, Merchant
 Tailor, 74, Regent Street. N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

THE SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.
SAMUEL BROTHERS' determination in first
 producing these far-famed Trousers was to give greater
 value for money than had ever been offered, and through the
 magnitude of their purchases, they are enabled to pledge
 themselves that the **SYDENHAM TROUSERS** at 17s. 6d.
 are the cheapest and best Trousers ever offered to the public.
 VENTS of the same as the Trousers, 8s. 6d.
 Patterns, Plate of Fashion and Guide to Self-measure-
 ment of the Sydenham Trousers, and of every other de-
 scription of gentlemen's and youths' clothing, sent free.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, Merchant Tailors, Outfitters, Hatters,
 &c., 29, Ludgate Hill, London.

TO SMART YOUNG MEN WHO WANT A
HAT. Go to **PARKER'S**, the Physiognomical Hatter,
 128, Shoreditch, opposite the Church. You are respectfully
 invited to select your shape from the window.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.—The Leather Cloth
 or **Pannus Corium** Boots and Shoes are the easiest and
 most comfortable ever invented for tender feet; a most valu-
 able relief for Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, &c., having no
 drawing or painful effect on the wearer.
HALL and Co., Patentees, Wellington Street, Strand, Lon-
 don, leading to Waterloo Bridge.

RIMMEL'S HAIR DYE is the only prepara-
 tion that will instantaneously and permanently restore
 the Hair to its natural colour, without injuring or staining
 the skin. Price 6s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists,
 and by **E. RIMMEL**, 39, Gerard Street, Soho, London.

WAR TAX SAVED.—The **EAST INDIA TEA**
COMPANY still supply 7 lbs. of excellent Congou or
 Souchong for One Guinea, war-tax included, and other sorts,
 either black or green, as low as 2s. 6d. per lb. Office, 9,
 Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

ALEXANDER BRADEN, 13, High Street,
 Islington, sends Tea and Coffee, carriage free, to all
 parts of England and Wales. 6lbs. Sterling Congou or Mixed
 Tea in a Tin Caddy, 22s.; 5lb. Superior ditto, of extraordinary
 Strength and Flavour, 20s.; 12lbs. Patent Roasted Coffee,
 15s.; 10lbs. Rich Mellow Flavoured ditto, 15s. Tea—Black,
 Green, or Mixed—2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d.
 Coffee, 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d.

HORNIMAN'S PURE as well as **FINE TEA.**
 A Restoration of the much-approved old-fashioned
 supply, combining every advantage that the **PURE** Article
 can furnish. Many who were unable to indulge in the
 esteemed luxury of a cup of **TEA**, on account of the modern
 practice of covering the leaf with powdered colours, are now
 enabled to drink with relish and benefit **HORNIMAN'S UN-**
COLOURED TEA, 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 8d. per lb. Sold only
 in Catty Packages, 2oz., 4lb., 1lb., and 1lb. each. **PEAR-**
SELL'S, 78 and 80, Cornhill; **ELPHINSTONE'S**, 227, Regent
 Street, and 336, Oxford Street. Agents in all parts of the
 Kingdom.

BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE.
BARCLAY'S PORTER and STOUT.
 In 18-Gallon Casks, Bottles, Half-bottles, and Imperial Pints.
BERRY, BROS., and Co., 3, St. James's Street, London.

REALLY GOOD BRANDY, 16s. per Gallon.—
 In French Bottles, 34s. per dozen, with Case, 35s. This
 Pure Pale "Eau de Vie" is decidedly superior to much that
 is imported direct from Cognac.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

PURE DEVONSHIRE CIDER, 33s.;
 Cockagee Cyder, 48s.; Hereford Pyley, 45s. each,
 in three-dozen Hamper; Plymouth Gin in one, two, and three-
 dozen Hampers, 32s. per dozen. The above are all delivered
 free to the Paddington Station, Hampers and Bottles in-
 cluded, by **BENJAMIN VICKERS**, Newton Abbott, Devon.
 Cheque or Post-office Order to accompany the order.

THE PEN PERSEDED.—MARK YOUR
LINEN.—The most Easy, Permanent, and Best
 Method of Marking Linen, Silk, Cotton, Rough Towels, or
 Books, is with the Patent Electro-Silver Plates. Any person
 can use them. Initials, 1s.; Plate Name, 2s.; Set of Num-
 bers, 2s.; Crest Plate, 4s. Sent free, with directions, for
 Stamps, by the Inventor and sole Patentee, **T. CULLETON**,
 2, Long Acre, one door from St. Martin's Lane. With these
 plates 1,000 articles can be marked in ten minutes.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING FOR WATERING
GARDENS.—The Gutta Percha Company have the
 pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following Testi-
 monial from **Mr. J. Farrah**, gardener to Boswell Middleton
 Jaland, Esq., of Holderness House, near Hull—"I have
 had 100 feet of your gutta percha tubing, in length of 100
 feet each, with union joint, in use for the last twelve months
 for watering these gardens, and I find it to answer better
 than anything I have ever yet tried. The pressure of the
 water is very considerable, but this has not the slightest
 effect on the tubing. I consider this tubing to be a most
 valuable invention for gardeners, inasmuch as it enables us
 to water our gardens in about one-half the time, and with
 one-half the labour formerly required." Manufactured by
 the Gutta Percha Company, patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-
 road, London, and sold by their Wholesale Dealers in town
 and country.

SLACKS' NICKEL SILVER is the hardest and
 most perfect White Metal ever invented, made into every
 article for the table, as Cruet Frames, Teapots, Candlesticks.

Tablespoons or	Fiddle	Strong	Thread	King's
Forks per doz.	12s. and 15s.	19s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert do. do.	10s. and 13s.	16s.	21s.	25s.
Teapots per doz.	5s. and 6s.	8s.	11s.	12s.

A sample Teaspoon sent on receipt of Ten Postage stamps.
SLACKS' NICKEL ELECTRO-PLATED
 Is a coating of Pure Silver over Nickel. A combination of
 two metals possessing such valuable properties renders it,
 both for appearance and wear, equal to sterling silver.

Tablespoons and	Fiddle	Strong	Thread	King's
Forks per doz.	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 16 0	3 4 0
Dessert do. do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 9	2 6 0
Teapots	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 5 6	1 11 6

Slacks' Nickel Electro-plated can be had only at 336,
 Strand.

SLACKS' TABLE CUTLERY and FURNISHING
IRONMONGERY
 Has been celebrated for nearly fifty years for quality and
 cheapness. Iron Fenders, 3s. 6d.; Bronzed ditto, with
 standards, 8s. 6d. to 10s. Fire-irons, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Pat-
 ent Dish Covers, with handles to take off, 18s. the set of six;
 Table Knives and Forks, 8s. per dozen. Roasting-jacks,
 complete, 7s. 6d. Set of three Trays, 6s. 6d. Coal Scuttles,
 2s. 6d. Metal Teapots, with plated knobs, 5s. 6d.; Set of
 Cottage Kitchen Furniture, £3. As the limits of an advertise-
 ment will not allow of a detailed list, purchasers are re-
 quested to send for their Catalogue, with two hundred
 drawings, and prices of every requisite for furnishing, at the
 lowest prices—can be had gratis or post-free.—Orders above
 £2 sent carriage free.

RICIARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand,
 Opposite Somerset House. Established nearly Fifty Years.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD
LIVER OIL. Extract from the "Lancet," July 29,
 1854. "In the preference of the Light Brown over the Pale
 Oil we fully concur. We have carefully tested a specimen of
 Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be
 genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of life." Sup-
 plied only in Imperial Half Pint, 2s. 6d.; Pint, 4s. 9d.; and
 Quart, 9s. Sealed bottles, with Dr. de Jongh's Stamp and
 Signature, WITHOUT WHICH none are genuine. Sold by
ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Dr. de
 Jongh's sole Consignees, and in the Country by most re-
 spectable Chemists.

CURE OF CONSUMPTIVE COUGH
 BY
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
 From Messrs. Carey, Cocks, and Roper, Man of Ross
 House—"A lady, a few months ago, told us she should
 never fear a consumptive cough again as long as she could
 get a box of Dr. Locock's Wafers, although the greater part
 of her family had died of consumption."
 To **SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS** they are invalu-
 able for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a
 pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.
 Sold by all Druggists.

GREAT DISCOVERY for the CURE of CON-
SUMPTION.—Acacia Charcoal from Italy prepared
 by Electricity, cures Consumption, all Ulceration and Irrita-
 tion of the Mucous Membrane, Indigestion, with Nervousness,
 Spontaneous, and Aggravated Cases which have resisted
 every other treatment, and in all impoverished states of the
 Blood. £1 worth forwarded with letter of advice.
Dr. W. WASHINGTON EVANS (Author of Antiseptic Treat-
 ment, post-free, 1s.) has removed to 12, Bernard Street, Pri-
 mrose Hill, London.

WILLIAMS'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY for
 Piles, Bile, Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism,
 Gout, Nervousness, and all affections of the Stomach, Liver,
 and Kidneys. Numerous persons have been restored by this
 means to perfect health after years of suffering. Sent free
 on receipt of full particulars and 14 Stamps, by **JAMES**
TULLY, 58, Fleet Street.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS
PATENT, for valuable and extraordinary improvements
 in the most powerful and brilliant **TELESCOPES**, Race-
 Course, Opera, Camp, and Perspective **GLASSES**, to know
 the distances, at Messrs S. and B. SOLOMON'S, 39, Albe-
 marle Street, Piccadilly. These Telescopes possess such ex-
 traordinary powers, that some from 3½ to 6 inches, with an
 extra eye-piece, will show distinctly the Georgian with his
 6 satellites, Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double
 stars, as also a person's countenance from 3 to 5½ miles
 distant, and an object from 16 to 25 miles. They are of
 larger and all sizes, with increasing powers. The Royal Ex-
 hibition, 1851—A valuable, newly-invented, very small, pow-
 erful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, by which a
 person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant. They answer
 every purpose on the Race Course and at the Opera Houses.
 Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles.
 They are invaluable for Shooting, Deer-Stalking, Yachting, to
 Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. Camp,
 Opera, Race Course, and Perspective Glasses, with wonderful
 powers.

THE PATENT DUET CONCERTINA,
 £1, 11s. 6d. and £2, 2s., with Mahogany Box.—This
 novel Instrument comprises two Concertinas; each having
 union notes, enabling a single performer (without difficulty)
 to play duets or melodies with an insulated accompaniment.
 It is also admirably suited to the voice, and combines results
 not to be obtained in any instrument of the description.
 Tutor, and six books of airs for ditto, 2s. each. Inventors,
WHEATSTONE and Co., patentees of the Concertina, as used
 by the most celebrated performers at the public concerts.
 20, Conduit Street, Regent Street, London.

AMERICAN TRUNKS, so desirable, cheap, and
 convenient, as cannot fail to recommend themselves
 to travellers who require a good article—a large stock just
 received at the American Warehouse, 545 and 546, New
 Oxford Street, at prices from 10s. to £3, together with the
 usual assortment of wooden ware, carpet brooms, rocking
 chairs, clocks, stoves, india-rubber toys, leather cloth, Amer-
 ican axes, and hatchets of all kinds.

ROCK-SHOOTING.—AIR-GUNS, AIR-
CANES, &c. Extensive assortment of the best systems
 in Revolver Rifles and Pistols. Adams's Patent, Colts, and
 various efficient and highly approved patterns in cases,
 holsters, &c., from 75s.
REILLY, Gun Maker, New Oxford Street.

RALPH'S ENVELOPE PAPER reduced to 5s.
 per Ream. Three clear pages for correspondence, ad-
 hesive, and perfectly secure. Also, at 8s. and 9s. 6d. per Ream.
F. W. RALPH, Manufacturer, 36, Throgmorton Street, Bank.

FIVE QUIRES for 6d., Full-sized Cream Note
 Paper; Super Thick ditto, Five Quires for 1s.; Black
 Bordered ditto, Five Quires for 1s.; Letter Paper, 4s.;
 Sermon Paper, 4s. 6d.; the New Star Writing Paper, 3s.;
 and Foolscap, 6s. 6d. per Ream. Useful Envelopes, 4d. per
 100; Black Bordered ditto, 6d. per ditto. The Queen's
 Head Envelopes, 1s. per dozen. 100 Superior Cards printed
 for 1s. 6d. Good Copy-books, 2s. per dozen. No charge
 for stamping crest or initials. Price List post-free. Over
 20s., carriage paid to the country.
PARKINS and GORTO, Manufacturers, 25, Oxford Street.

3000 BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, and
CHURCH SERVICES, in Ornamental, Plain,
 and Antique Bindings. Reference Bibles, 2s. 6d.; Family
 Bibles, 6s. 6d.; Velvet Church Services, elegantly mounted,
 with rims, clasps, and monograms, 12s.—usually charged 21s.;
 Prayer-books, rims and clasps, 2s. 6d. West End depot for
 Bagster's Polyglot Bibles, at the Publisher's Prices.
N. B.—PARKINS and GORTO, Manufacturers, 24 and 25,
 Oxford Street.

DOLBY'S WEDDING CARDS, WEDDING
ENVELOPES, Billets de faire part, Invitations to the
 Ceremony and Breakfast, &c., in the last Fashion. H. Dolby
 keeps in stock Note Paper and Envelopes stamped with the
 Crests of more than 10,000 Families.
HENRY DOLBY, Heraldic Engraver and Stationer, 55,
 Regent Street, Quadrant.

J. LIMBIRD, Engraver, Printer, and Stationer,
 born of 344, Strand, opposite Waterloo Bridge.
 Heraldic Engraving on Stone, Steel, Silver, and Copper.
 Crest Dies for Stamping Paper, and Plates for marking Linen.
 No Charge for Stamping Paper and Envelopes. Wedding
 orders punctually executed in the first style of fashion.—
 344, Strand.

H. G. COLLINS, 22, Paternoster Row, Depot
 for Maps, Atlases, Globes, &c., wholesale and
 retail. A liberal discount to merchants and shippers.

THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, supplied early on
 the morning of publication, by **W. F. GIBSON**, 25, Long
 Row, Nottingham.

BOOKBINDING.—W. HOLMES, Practical
 Bookbinder, 195, Oxford Street, London. Books bound
 in Morocco, Russia, or Calf, both plain and elegant, on the
 lowest terms. Estimates given for large or small Libraries.

NEW SONG.—TREES OF THE FOREST. Com-
 posed by **I. W. CHERRY**, price 2s., sent postage-free.
 This song is a companion to "Shells of Ocean," by the
 same composer; it will become exceedingly popular, as it
 equals in beauty its predecessor.
DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford Street.

NOTICE TO THE MUSIC TRADE.—Spurious
 Cheap Editions, printed from type, of the popular Song,
 "There's Fortune on before us, Boys," have already been
 issued, and they are illegal and piratical. The only Cheap
 Edition is published in Nos. 746 and 747 of the "Musical
 Bouquet." The Poetry by **CHARLES SHIELD**; the Music
 by **G. H. RUSSELL**. Price 6d., Post free, 7d.—Office, the
 "Musical Bouquet," 192, High Holborn.

DEVOTIONAL COMMENTS ON THE PSALMS.
MANNA IN THE HEART; or, Daily Comments
 on the Psalms, Psalm 1 to 78. By the Rev. **BAR-**
TON BOUCHIER, A.M., Author of "Manna in the House."
 Crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth, by Post, Free.
JOHN F. SHAW, Southampton Row, and Paternoster Row.

HINTS for SCOTCHMEN.—Price 6d., by Post, Free.
SCOTCHISMS CORRECTED. A Scotchism is
 not so much a Scottish word as English words in a Scot-
 tish use or construction. Every Scotchman ought to possess
 this work.
JOHN F. SHAW, Southampton Row, and Paternoster Row.

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—Price 6d., by Post, Free.
MISTAKES OF DAILY OCCURRENCE in
SPEAKING, WRITING, and PRONUNCIATION
 CORRECTED. Old and young, educated and uneducated,
 may consult this small work with advantage.—Thirteenth
 Thousand.
JOHN F. SHAW, Southampton Row, and Paternoster Row.

Now ready, third thousand, price 1s., by post free,
THE LIFE and REIGN OF NAPOLEON III.
EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH. By the Rev. **HENRY**
CHRISTMAS, M.A. Truth stranger than fiction.
JOHN F. SHAW, Southampton Row, and Paternoster Row.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d., cloth, by post free,
INDISPENSABLE.—LIVE AND LEARN: A
 Guide for all who wish to speak and write correctly, par-
 ticularly intended as a Book of Reference for the Solution of
 Difficulties connected with Grammar, Composition, Punctua-
 tion; with full directions for beginning, ending, and address-
 ing letters to persons of every degree of rank, &c. &c. In-
 dispensable to every one who is desirous of speaking and
 writing correctly.
JOHN F. SHAW, Southampton Row, and Paternoster Row.

Fourth Edition, with portrait of the Author, 3s. 6d.,
LOGIC FOR THE MILLION: a Familiar Ex-
position of the Art of Reasoning, with an Appendix on
 the Philosophy of Language. By **J. W. GILBERT**, F.R.S.
 London: LONGMAN and Co., 39, Paternoster Row.

Just out, price Half-a-Crown,
THE ANGLER'S GUIDE to the RIVERS and
LOCHS of SCOTLAND. By **ROBERT BLAKEY**.
THOMAS MURRAY and SON, Glasgow; **JOHN MENZIES**,
 Edinburgh; **DAVID BOGUE**, 86, Fleet Street, London.

Second Edition, carefully revised, price 1s.,
HUGO REID'S FIRST BOOK of GEOGRA-
PHY; a Text-book for Beginners.
 "Characterised by great simplicity and skilful arrange-
 ment."—Papers for the Schoolmaster.
 "One of the most sensible books on the subject we have
 met with."—Educational Times.
GRANT and GRIFFITHS, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Now ready, price 3s. 6d.,
L'ENTENTE CORDIALE: a Self-Interpreting
 Guide to Paris, for the Exhibition, 1855. With a Plan
 of Paris, list of British Exhibitors, &c. By **M. B. DE**
VALENCY.
 London: **ARTHUR HALL**, VIRTUE, and Co.
 Manchester: **A. Heywood**. Liverpool: **George Philip** and
 Son. Birmingham: **J. Bell**. Glasgow: **T. Murray** and Son.
 Dublin: **G. Mason**.

HOW TO VISIT PARIS.
 Just Published, Price 6d., Post free 7d.
READ "A TRIP TO PARIS," in the **FAMILY**
FRIEND; it describes everything—routes, cost, hotels,
 &c. The June Part, price 6d., post-free 7d., forms a com-
 plete and readable handbook to PARIS, ITS SIGHTS and EXHIBITION.
 London: **WARD and LOCK**, 158, Fleet Street.

HOW TO DRESS with TASTE.—A most desira-
 ble Companion for both Ladies and Gentlemen.
 Also, for Five Stamps,
HOW TO WOO, WHEN, and to WHOM.
 Price 4d., Post free, 5d.
HOW TO BEHAVE; or, the SPIRIT of ETIQUETTE, a
 Complete Guide to Polite Society for Ladies and Gentlemen.
 London: **WARD and LOCK**, 158, Fleet Street.

WORTH NOTICE.—What has always been
 wanted is just Published, price 4s., the **DICTION-**
ARY APPENDIX, fifth edition, with upwards of 7,000 words
 not found in the Dictionary, comprising the participles of the
 verbs, which perplex all writers. No person that writes a
 letter should be without this work, all senior pupils should
 have it. The tenth thousand is now selling. "We heartily
 recommend this book."—*Evening Mag.* "This book is in-
 valuable."—*Weekly Times*. Those who possess this book
 stand on higher ground than the rest of the community.—
 Published by **SEELY and Co.**, 54, Fleet Street. Any Book-
 seller will procure it.

SCOTTISH TOURISTS will find in **MURRAY'S**
TIME TABLES for AUGUST (by post, on receipt of
 4 heads) full information as to railways, steamers, Highland
 coaches, hotels, routes, &c., corrected to 31st July.
 Glasgow: **THOMAS MURRAY and SON**. Price 3d.

BEST ADVICE FOR BOYS.
BUY the BOY'S OWN MAGAZINE, Price 2d.
 Monthly, and you will have a first-rate book to read,
 and a chance of receiving one of the Twenty Silver Lever
 Watches which will be given away at Christmas next. A
 Specimen Number and Prospectus sent to any part of the
 Kingdom, on receipt of 2d. by the Publisher,
SAMUEL O. BRETON, 18, Bouverie Street, London.

THE BOY'S OWN MAGAZINE, Price Twopence,
 Monthly.—This periodical was commenced on January
 1, 1855, and has already attained a brilliant success.
 Eight Numbers are now in print, containing most interesting
 Biographies of Benjamin Franklin, the Printer's Boy, Whit-
 stington, James Watt, Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon the Third,
 Christopher Columbus, Captain Cook, Woisey the Ipswich
 Butcher's Boy; with faithful Portraits of all "these boys who
 have become great men."—Adventures with Bon Constructus,
 Buffaloes, Bears, Wolves, Caimen, Eagles, and other denizens
 of the Forest and the Prairie, copiously illustrated with
 characteristic Engravings.—The Tools of War, and faithful
 accounts of the most celebrated Battles of ancient and modern
 times.—The Goodwin Sands, and other marvellous formations
 —Famous Places, with admirable engraved Sketches of
 Naples and Mount Vesuvius, of Pompeii and Herculaneum,
 of Florence, Rome, Paris, London, Egypt, and the Nile.—The
 History (continued Monthly) of that romantic epoch, the
 Conquest of Mexico by Cortes and his Spaniards.—Notes on
 Natural History, with Pictures of Poultry.—Boys' Sports and